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Test Near on Lend Bill; East Still Needs Rain; New Crop Quotas Passed

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 27, 1939

Lending Bill Moves Toward Clear-Cut Test

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate leadership modified the $2,490,000,000 lending bill today in an effort to obtain prompt passage, while House Democrats scheduled a clear-cut test of sentiment on the measure at a caucus tomorrow night. The Senate move was initiated by Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley, who offered an amendment to eliminate the necessity for levying tolls on a projected $500,000,000 road building program. Senator Barkley said his amendment would leave it up to individual states and communities whether tolls should be levied. [Details: Page 4.]

Scattered Showers Little Help to Crops

Scattered showers in the past 24 hours have done little to alleviate the parched conditions in Massachusetts and other parts of New England. In Boston, Ernest J. Dean, State Commissioner of Conservation, exhorted the public to use "extreme care" in woodlands as spreading forest fires have been reported, one of the most serious on a mile front on Mt. Everett, at Great Barrington.

New York State dairymen appeared hardest hit by the 28 days of drought and subsequent cut in the hay yield to more than 1,000,000 tons under last year's crop. Pennsylvania reported "no shortage of feed" for cattle. New England feed crop is reported "light but of excellent quality and high feeding value."

Across a parched country, showers were charted overnight on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and in New York State.

Roosevelt Approves Wheat-Corn Quota Changes

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt approved today changes made in the 1938 Farm Act to simplify the Administration of any marketing quotas placed on wheat and corn.

He signed amendments which provide, as is now the case with cotton, that farmers under quotas may market all the corn and wheat produced on planting "goals" allotted them by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

House Committee Blocks Farm Mortgage Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Agriculture Committee pigeonholed today legislation approved by the Senate to set up a $350,000,000 corporation for a farm mortgage system.

Colijn's Cabinet Defeated in Lower House

THE HAGUE (AP)—Dr. Hendrik Colijn's newly formed "business Cabinet" was defeated in the lower House of Parliament today when a motion by the Roman Catholic opposition that "the formation of the Cabinet is against the public interest," was approved 55 to 27.

Members of Parliament expressed belief Dr. Colijn would resign at once. His former Cabinet resigned June 30 as a result of Roman Catholic opposition in financial matters, and the new Cabinet was announced July 24.

Roosevelt May Start Trip to West in October

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt probably will start a trip to the West Coast early in October, White House officials said.

Crises Mark State Department's 150th Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Echoes from all parts of a troubled world resounded in the State Department today as it observed, without ceremony, the 150th anniversary of its founding.

When Thomas Jefferson took office as the first Secretary of State, the Department consisted of five clerks in this country and three representatives abroad. It occupied two rooms in New York. Today nearly 1,000 employees reported for work here, and 3,500 foreign service officers and employees were at their desks abroad. The growth of the Department has been paralleled by the growth of its problems. Relations are maintained with 59 nations, by which American commerce of five to six billion dollars a year is safeguarded.

Fly, TVA Chief Counsel, Named to FCC Post

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today the nomination of James L. Fly of Tennessee to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission, replacing Frank R. McNinch, who has resigned. Mr. Fly has been chief counsel of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Hatch Thinks Roosevelt Will Sign His Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico emerged from a White House conference today with his opinion unchanged. He said that President Roosevelt would sign his bill to outlaw "pernicious political activities."

Man Would Not Work for Food—Denied Plea

HACKENSACK, N. J. (AP)—A slavery complaint brought by a Fort Lee relief client who was refused food grants when he would not do odd jobs to work off relief grants was dismissed by an aroused court today. Judge Leland L. Ferry berated Ernest Gross, a plasterer, who filed a complaint against John Sheridan, portmaster, charging violation of the State "poor law."

Money Restrictions on Jews Who Left Danzig

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (AP)—Jews who have emigrated from the Free City of Danzig since National Socialists took control of the Government are being informed by letter of new restrictions on transfer of their fortunes.

Baptists Restate Need of Church Freedom

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Opposition to ties between church and state, a traditional Baptist tenet, was reaffirmed today by the sixth Congress of the Baptist World Alliance in adopting a resolution declaring that both state churches and church-states conflict with the principle of religious freedom. Resolutions were also passed decrying restrictions on religion in Russia and Rumania. [Details: Page 3.]

Mars Mere 36,000,000 Miles Away at Last

LONDON (AP)—Astronomers tonight will get the closest look at Mars they have had in 15 years, being a matter of 36,000,000 miles distant. The observations will continue for some weeks. Owing to its proximity to the southeastern horizon, the planet is not expected to be easily visible until an hour or longer after sunset. [Details: Page 9.]

Benavides to Relinquish Presidency of Peru

LIMA, Peru (AP)—President Benavides, in office since 1933, confirmed in a 25-minute radio message last night that he would quit the Government Dec. 8, to be succeeded by an executive "lawfully elected in the Oct. 20 general election." He said his sincerest desire was for a capable successor.

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Minnesota Boy Found

LAPORTE, Minn. (AP)—Sheriff E. C. Churchill announced July 26 that Russell Jensen of Albert Lea, Minn., had been found, unharmed by his three days in the forest where 600 searchers had hunted for him.

Mr. Churchill said the boy was discovered about three miles from the cabin at which he had been staying with his father, Curtis Jensen, Albert Lea packing house foreman.

Long Sounds Warning On Realty Taxes

Says $40 local tax rate is in prospect unless Legislature finds new revenue sources.

If the Legislature fails to provide new revenue and levies its deficit of $30,000,000 upon cities and towns as a State tax, local tax rates for 1939 will average $40 and Massachusetts real estate will be under a tax burden of 4 per cent on every $1,000 worth of property, Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, warned today.

A real estate tax as high as 4 per cent a $1,000 would not only be "far in excess of what can be obtained from normal income," said Mr. Long, it would also represent "a destruction of capital," eating up the State's chief source of revenue just as a reservoir would go dry if its water was drawn off in excess of its normal flow.

Commissioner Long made this appraisal of the "critical" situation facing Massachusetts to 100 assessors gathered for the first New England Regional Conference on Assessment Administration at the Hotel Statler.

Local Tax Rate Up

Even if the Legislature does provide some new revenue to reduce the pending $30,000,000 State tax, local tax rates will be extremely high in Massachusetts in 1939, Mr. Long predicted.

"After all is done, tax rates in Massachusetts this year will be as announced with great unanimity by the local boards of assessors, and not by Mayors or Selectmen," said the Commissioner. The latter, he added, will probably display "a tremendous desire for complete anonymity!"

Both Mr. Long and Edward T. Kelly, Chairman of the Boston Board of Assessors, told the New England gathering that in Massachusetts, at least, new revenue must be found to rescue real estate from the current "prohibitive" taxes.

Encouraging Industry

In Boston, real estate has already suffered heavy losses, Mr. Kelly warned, and the city is in a period of economic uncertainty. "Lack of growth is lack of prosperity," he said. "We ought not to make it cost more to do business in New England cities than in the growing cities of the South and West. We should find some means of drawing industry back."

If a $30,000,000 state tax were imposed upon the cities and towns, bringing the average local tax rate to more than $40, real estate would be taxed beyond its power to earn an income, Mr. Long declared. Since a $40 tax rate represents 4 per cent on every $1,000 worth of property, real estate would be re-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Sayre Considered a Cautious Diplomatist

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Nominee to High Philippine Post Shown Discussing Insular Affairs

Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of Navy, discussing disposition of Philippines before the Senate Territorial and Insular Affairs Committee. Left to right, listening to Mr. Sayre, are Brig. Gen. Charles Burnett, Chief of the War Department's Bureau of Insular Affairs; Antonio de Las Alas, Benito Razon, Camilio Osias, aides to Philippine Vice-President, Sergio Osmena, right.

Naming of Sayre To Philippines Is Merit Reward

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—President Roosevelt has made a nonpolitical, noncontroversial appointment in elevating Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, to the post of High Commissioner to the Philippines.

Mr. Sayre is not a local Democratic politician, a lame duck, nor out of a job. Nor is he the ardent crusader for retaining the islands that his predecessor, Paul V. McNutt, is. Indeed, his only public statements on the subject point straight toward political independence for the islands in 1946, with a cushioning of economic preference until 1960. However, this does not mean that Mr. Sayre will work for independence. It does not mean that Mr. McNutt's views are repudiated by the Roosevelt Administration. It means, instead, that the Administration is taking no stand on revision of Philippine independence until the time for a decision comes, which might be deferred as late as 1945.

Informed on Islands

Mr. Sayre was the obvious appointment for the Philippine post, because he was chairman in 1927 of the joint preparatory commit-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Lottery Racket Case Hearing; Owen D. Young Before Jury

Owen D. Young, industrialist and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Will Rogers Memorial Fund Commission, today appeared voluntarily before the Federal Grand Jury in Boston, now in its fourth day of investigation into what is said to be a $20,000,000 lottery racket which operated on a nation-wide scale.

Mr. Young was expected to divulge to the jurors names of members of the syndicate which operated the racket from Chicago and which used Will Rogers' name without permission. The lottery combine is alleged to have printed and distributed lottery tickets in at least 20 states, representing that the proceeds would be devoted to a charity as a memorial to the humorist-columnist.

Witnesses

Witnesses today, as in prior days of the hearing, were hustled from elevators through corridors kept clear by U. S. Deputy Marshals to the Grand Jury room. During the past three days, witnesses have included Mrs. Will Rogers, Federal and local law officials, victims and operatives of the lottery, and a few of the higher-ups in the racket.

With the investigation expected to end tomorrow afternoon, an increasing number of men and women have visited the offices of Edmund J. Brandon, U. S. Attorney, and his assistant, Jackson J. Holtz, to indicate their willingness to testify to their part in victimizing the public.

No Legitimate Lottery

The two-year investigation by postal agents, headed by Tennyson Jefferson and Walter A. Boyle, is said to have revealed the inexistence of any legitimate lottery in the United States.

Mr. Holtz said today that Federal authorities would push indictment and trial of other groups, more local in character, and which could not be tied up with the unit now under investigation. The Grand Jury is expected to report indictments charging about 70 men and women with using the mails in a scheme to defraud, interstate shipment of lottery tickets by common carrier and personal delivery, and conspiracy.

Navy Hour Measure Introduced by Walsh

WASHINGTON (AP)—A longer working day for civilian employees of the Navy employed on a daily basis would be permitted in an emergency under a bill introduced July 25 by David I. Walsh (D), Senator from Massachusetts.

The measure would authorize the "per diem" employees to work more than eight, but not more than 12 hours a day when necessary to "prevent financial loss to the Government or delay in the movement of Navy vessels."

Provision would be made for payment of time and a half wages to all employees working overtime, and for hiring of additional employees if the emergency should last more than one week.

Senator Walsh also introduced a bill which would reimburse Navy officers and enlisted men for property lost or destroyed in fires, floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, "or similar disasters occurring on land."

Intimate Message from Washington

McNutt's Appointment and the Hatch Bill Raise Questions of the Financing of American Political Parties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Sooner or later Americans must do some hard thinking about the organization of political parties. It is one of the most fundamental problems in the United States. We are in the main proud of the party system and committed to its perpetuation, though it finds no mention in the Constitution. But how should these parties be organized, and above all, how financed? This question is raised by two recent news events: the national attention given to Paul V. McNutt, who as Governor of Indiana organized the "2 Per Cent Club" which was a frank salary assessment on State officeholders; and the passage of the Hatch Bill, which forbids political activity by an army of Federal workers.

Few writers have written more ardently than this one in support of civil service reform and the merit system. That Government business should be done on a nonpolitical basis goes without saying. But a mere statement does not end the matter. We also believe in the party system. Are these two ideas in conflict? Theoretically there is no clash. Parties should be the grouping of men of like views, held together by common ideals. As a matter of fact everyone knows that this is only part of it. Parties have to have money to win elections. How shall they get it?

Reformers have been unrealistic about this whole matter. Many of them have preferred not to look behind the scenes. We know that one way of keeping parties together is by patronage. Most of us agree it is a bad way. The Hatch Bill may do a good deal to end it, if (and it is quite an if) it can be enforced. Another way is by party war chests raised by gifts. Is this a good way? Reformers decry the McNutt scheme of making every employee pay 2 per cent of his salary. This writer believes it is a vicious system. But there is danger of being smug about it; after all the McNutt scheme was brutally frank, it was relatively open and above board, it dragged the forbidden subject into the air. Is it worse to have a party financed and held together by that method, or by secret political contributions of special interests in return for favors made after the election?

Question Requires Reply

This is an uncomfortable but a very real question, and it demands reply. We are just approaching a great new presidential election. Recall for a minute what such an election costs. The 1928 campaign cost Hoover headquarters $10,000,000 and Smith $7,500,000. In 1932 in the depression, Republicans spent $2,900,052 and Democrats $2,245,775 (ending the fight with deficits of $195,100 and $769,056 respectively). In 1936 the Lonergan Committee estimated the Republican National Committee spent $8,892,971, State Committees $4,969,129, and miscellaneous Republican organizations $336,102, or a total of $14,198,202; while Democrats spent in the same categories $5,651,118; $2,757,236; and $820,052 or a total of $9,228,406. Even this only begins to tell the story, for when other parties and State contests are taken into account, the total may have reached the astonishing figure of $48,000,000!

How shall parties be made effective? There is not any bigger domestic subject than the Government of the United States, and this question of party financing and patronage goes to the heart of the matter. It is high time some thought was given to it. Politics abhor a vacuum. If the Hatch Bill destroys one form of party support, some other will be created. It is not sufficient in carrying out a reform simply to destroy; something must be created to take its place. What should it be in this case?

Money Has to Be Raised

This writer simply does not know. European parties are financed in large part by the dues of members. Campaign chests are small. Furthermore, compact, single-issue parties, like the Socialists, Communists or, let us say, Prohibitionists, are simpler to manage and get mass contributions more easily. Nobody can deny that at present money has to be raised. The question is, shall it be by "2 Per Cent Clubs"; by contributions from the wealthy; by patronage; or by some other means, as yet unexplored in America?

The Hatch Bill raises other urgent problems. With commendatory zeal it would divorce Federal officeholders from politics. This strikes a blow at the New Deal's control of the 1940 convention. It was largely to achieve this highly political end that the nonpolitical measure was passed. But it does nothing to halt State machines. Obviously similar measures should be passed in the States. But until they are passed the whole political balance is (theoretically at least) upset, and power shifts from Federal patronage to State patronage. The Governors win and the Senators lose. Local bosses get power at the expense of Federal bosses.

The workings of the Hatch Bill, it must be said, are still viewed here with considerable skepticism. Worthy as are the motives, the Hatch Bill must still prove in actual practice that it is a real remedy for the problems it seeks to handle. But provided enforcement is fully effective the public must realize it leaves two major problems unsolved, (a) political coercion of State officeholders, and (b) the much bigger and intrinsically more difficult subject, how to run political parties without patronage and without selfish dividends.

Richard L. Strout

Far East Balance Shifted to U. S. By Trade Action

Washington's denunciation of treaty with Japan clears way to put embargo on war supplies—Action gives hope to China, weakened by some British concessions to Japan.

The United States' quick and decisive move in denouncing the 1911 trade treaty with Japan has introduced a powerful new element into the delicate balance of forces in the Far East. The move gives the United States the initiative in a situation which Britain's recent concessions to Japan had turned over appreciably to Tokyo. It puts Washington in a position to carry through the Pittman resolution for an embargo against Japan and otherwise intimates to Japan that Washington is ready for economic action.

Official quarters in Tokyo give every sign that the move has come as a severe blow to their policy. While the Government has so far kept a discreet silence, the press has given out that it expects America to hasten action on an arms embargo.

Washington's move comes to China as some compensation for British concessions to Japan at a moment when increasing resentment over the Anglo-Japanese accord was becoming articulate. Its effect on the negotiations between British and Japanese for settlement of the Tientsin dispute is expected to be a marked strengthening of Britain's hand.

Japanese sales to the United States reached their peak in 1929 when they represented some $431,873,000, since when there has been a steady decline. The 1937 total was $204,201,000. In 1938 United States sales to Japan were $239,620,000. America's sales to Japan which reached their peak likewise in 1929 have been predominantly scrap iron and cotton.

Japanese Push Ahead With Efforts to Settle Dispute With Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 27—While the action taken by the United States Administration to denounce the 1911 commercial treaty with Japan has come as a severe blow to Tokyo, the Japanese Government is pushing ahead with its negotiations to end the dispute with Britain over the Tientsin affair. It is felt here that the strong American action will have the effect of making the Japanese Government a little more anxious to reach a settlement with Britain.

A routine communiqué on the course of the negotiations issued in Tokyo yesterday says:

"Consideration was given to the report of the Committee which met yesterday and progress was made in examination of the various questions relating to the efficient maintenance of future peace and order in Tientsin."

The conference of British officials, headed by Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Tokyo, and the Japanese, headed by Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, has been busy laying down the basis for the negotiations and straightening out the relations between the British Settlement in Tientsin and the Japanese Army. The conference is reported to have conducted its first session yesterday in an atmosphere of moderation and good will, although rumors of differences are not wanting in the capital.

These rumors are thought to be due in a measure to events around Tientsin which have not been reassuring. Anti-British demonstrations were reported today from Taku, a town in Japanese hands, 40 miles from Tientsin, and also at Tangku opposite Taku on the other side of the river. In both these towns noisy crowds marched through the streets shouting against the British.

Denunciation of treaty surprises Japan: Page 2.

Hull Tries to Ease Blow By Backing Negotiations For New Trade Treaty

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27 — A marked stiffening of American Far Eastern policy is the outcome here today of Secretary Hull's action denouncing the 1911 trade treaty between the United States and Japan. The treaty was the chief legal barrier in the way of an embargo on war supplies to Japan which now becomes possible, though not inevitable, at the end of six months when the treaty formally ends.

The Hull action was accompanied by every effort to soften the blow, to convert it to a constructive purpose through forthcoming negotiations over a new treaty with Japan, and to discourage firebrand interpretations on both sides of the Pacific Ocean. Nevertheless the move bristled with implications of the first importance, chief among which are the following:

1. The American move comes at a time when the British Government greatly needs assistance in the conflict focussed by the Craigie-Arita negotiations at Tokyo, compelled as Britain is to make concessions to Japan under duress because of the need for mustering its forces on the European front. The State Department uniformly denies acting in conjunction with Britain; but that its action is parallel, based on a common need, and upon a recognition here that what happens to Britain first will happen to the United States next, cannot be denied.

Freedom of Action Regained

2. The United States has acted to recover freedom of action in the Far East, and to warn Japan that the United States may decide to cease underwriting the China war with the present heavy flow of war supplies to Japan. There is nothing in the Hull communication to indicate that an embargo will necessarily be imposed when the six months have expired. The decision on an embargo itself has not been made here, and cannot be, because no one knows what the situation will be six months hence.

3. Nevertheless, Japan will not fail to recognize that the United States is clearing the decks for economic action which potentially could seriously limit Japan's capacity to carry on a protracted war in China. The bulk of Japan's war supplies, as indicated by world trade figures reviewed in this newspaper on June 27, are coming today from the United States.

4. The new development does not constitute a reversal of American Far Eastern policy; merely an intensification. The threat of economic, and even future naval action, has underlaid all the conciliatory maneuvers by which the State Department has sought to impose restraint on Japanese actions in China. These threats are still in abeyance but are measurably brought closer by denouncing the treaty.

Executive Leadership Reasserted

5. President Roosevelt and his Secretary of State have dramatically reasserted Executive leadership in foreign affairs. They sought to have Congress repeal the barrier to freedom of action which is imposed by the arms embargo of the Neutrality Law, and failed. Yet today, by an entirely legal act of the Executive alone, the Roosevelt-Hull leadership has removed a barrier to freedom of action in the Far East. The political implications of this procedure, carried out under the President's broad powers in foreign affairs, will not be overlooked on Capi-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

U. S. Sales to Japan Put At $239,620,000 for Year

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Cotton, scrap iron, petroleum, iron alloys, machinery, automobiles and airplanes are the major items which Japan has been buying lately from the United States under the 1911 Commercial Treaty which this Government intends to abandon next January.

Commerce Department figures showed that last year 21 per cent of the United States' $239,620,000 sales of merchandise to Japan were cotton, while Japan's $126,820,000 sales to this country were 63.5 per cent raw silk.

Japan's sales to the United States reached a peak of $431,873,000 in 1929, declining almost steadily every year except 1937, when the total was $204,201,000. Peak United States sales to Japan were in the same year, when Japan took unusually large amounts of scrap iron as well as cotton and other products.

Percentage of Trade

Although individually one of the major nations in United States foreign trade, Japan last year bought only 7.7 per cent of all United States exports, while this country bought only 6.5 per cent of its total foreign merchandise from Nippon.

Last year, the United States sold 1,028,000 bales of cotton worth $52,850,000 to Japan.

Iron scrap sales to Japan reached a peak of $39,386,000 in 1937, dropping to $22,061,000 last year.

Other major sale items last year were $5,663,000 of wood pulp; $29,956,000 of crude petroleum; $7,713,000 of gasoline; $21,813,000 of iron alloys; $2,100,000 of lead; $1,649,000 of tin plate; $2,435,000 of cattle hides; $6,675,000 of fuel oil; $23,538,000 of metal-working machinery; $10,142,000 of automobiles and parts; $11,062,000 of airplanes and parts, and $5,728,000 of chemicals.

Huge Silk Imports

Despite occasional boycotts of silk stockings by anti-Japanese women, the United States has continued to buy huge quantities of raw silk from Japan. Last year, the total was $83,651,000, a decline from the 1937 total of $99,573,000, more because of lower prices than quantity.

Besides silk, the main things bought from Japan last year were $2,213,000 of crabmeat; $2,054,000 of tea; $2,667,000 of other vegetable food products and beverages; $1,771,000 of pyrethrum flowers; $1,228,000 of bleached cotton cloth; $1,049,000 of cotton rags; $2,788,000 of silk fabrics; $1,255,000 of hat materials; $5,450,000 of other textiles besides cotton and silk; $2,048,000 of paper; $3,714,000 of china and other ware made of non-metallic minerals; $1,405,000 of metal products, and $2,707,000 of creosote and other chemicals.

Not included in these figures are another source of trade important to Japan. Last year, Japan sold the United States Treasury $168,739,643 worth of gold and $2,929,567 worth of silver, for which the Nipponese received American dollars which they could use to buy war and other materials from other countries as well as the United States.

Action by U. S. Readjusts Balance in the Far East

(Continued from Page 1)

tol Hill. The Hull action came significantly just after the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had again deferred action on pending resolutions dealing with the 1911 treaty and an embargo against Japan.

6. A six-month interim period lies ahead, in which Mr. Hull will endeavor to turn his action to a constructive purpose, for his invariable object is to conciliate rather than exacerbate. His note delivered last night to the Japanese Ambassador here, said that certain provisions of the treaty "need new consideration." The notice of termination was given, he said, in part "toward preparing the way for such consideration." Thus negotiations with Japan are in prospect in which the fact that an embargo could not be applied for six months, barring emergencies, might serve to bring Japan to terms.

Time to Assess Action

7. During this probationary period, barring a decision by Japan to retaliate with measures strong enough to precipitate a test of strength, the State Department will have an excellent opportunity to watch the effect on Japan of the implied threat of action along these largely uncharted lines. Will it play into the hands of the Japanese military firebrand element, or will it serve to strengthen the cautious and concilitary civilian leadership? Thus the Department will be better able to appraise a point on which there is much honest internal difference of opinion: Whether an actual arms embargo would provoke an outright hostile assault on the American position in the Far East, or would serve as a political as well as an economic restraint.

8. The next most likely move in the American strategy of closing in upon, but not coming to grips with Japan, would be action by the Treasury, as hinted by Secretary Morgenthau, in taking steps to curb the purchase of gold and silver and possibly some lines of merchandise by Japan in the United States. The Treasury has the power under the Tariff Act to declare the existence of discrimination by Japan against American trade in China, and thereby to impose even as severe measures as outright import prohibitions. There remains some question, however, as to whether such action would be considered proper until the 1911 treaty finally expires.

9. There also remains another move outstanding, which still ranks in the category of action short of direct conflict. The main fleet of the Navy, now on the Pacific coast, could be sent in part or in force out to its newly enlarging bases stretching westward across the Pacific. Normally such a maneuver, which would of course be strictly described as a "routine" affair, would not come until the customary spring fleet problem. During the last mid-Pacific maneuvers in 1938, it was officially termed the "well established custom" of the Navy to "hold fleet maneuvers in strategic areas. . . ."

10. It is not impossible that the action will pave the way for another congressional test of the arms embargo of the present Neutrality Act under circumstances more favorable to the President, when the next Congress is in session. Should the Administration decide six months hence to impose a one-sided embargo, Japan would very likely declare open war on China, insist on outright belligerent rights under international war, and thereby seek to compel the President to impose an embargo on China as well, under the impartial Neutrality Law. The way would then be open for the President to point out to Congress the embarrassing consequences of the law, having chosen as his ground the Far East where Congress is traditionally far more willing to take a strong line of action.

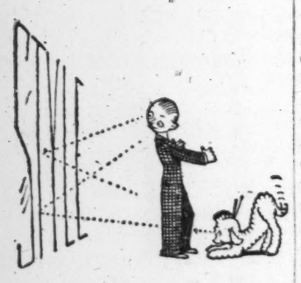
Will Japan Retaliate

The question of today and tomorrow is whether the Japanese will attempt retaliation on a large scale. Should they do so, they would be in an exceedingly weak position economically, though they could cause substantial further embarrassment of American business interests in China. Important though the American markets in Japan and China may be, the need of Japan for American war supplies and foreign exchange and monetary metal is far more desperate, and is most likely on the increase.

Japanese military efforts at retaliation, however, would find that country in a strong position immediately. Should the Japanese Government abandon that especially favorable treatment to American citizens—which led a State Department official to say the other day that all the recent "incidents' 'were local in character and in spite of efforts from the Japanese leaders to avert them—and which has been sedulously cultivated by the conciliatory hand though firm hand of Secretary Hull, a test of power might result.

Secretary Hull and his Department will strain every resource of their policy of combined firmness and conciliation in the months ahead in order to avert such a showdown. It is well recognized here that killings of Americans on a large scale would create an almost irresistible pressure within the Government and from outside to send the main fleet of the Navy across the Pacific—as a gesture, at first. And then the chances of involvement would be much greater than heretofore. They would rest chiefly on Japan's decision—barring intervention from Russia or a cooling in Europe which would free new British naval shipping for the Far East—and Mr. Hull is anxious to the last degree to avoid any such situation now or in the days to come.

Rogers Peet



Style is the mirror which reflects all that expert designing can put into clothes.

Quality—the solid worth of fabrics and making—is the framework without which no style can last.

You want both.

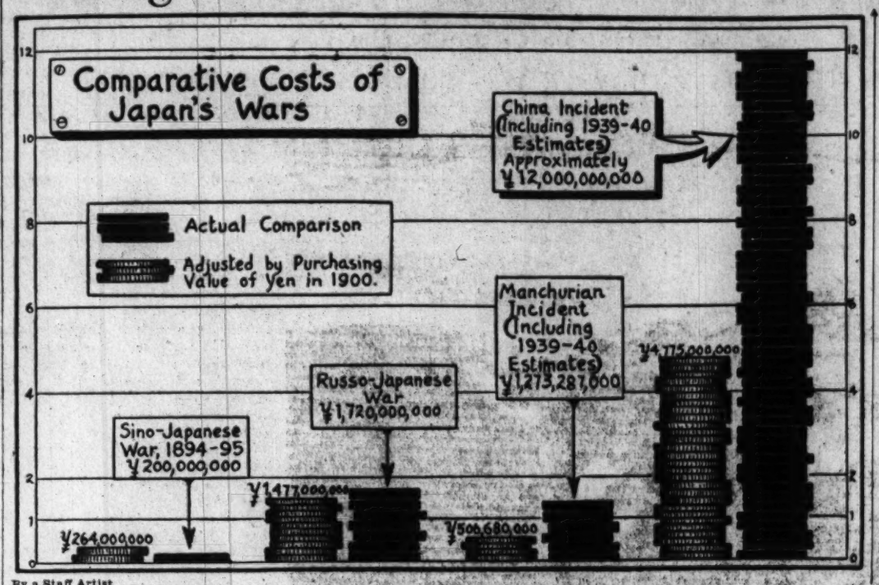
Our clothes have both.

Get to know the *modern* Rogers Peet.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
104 TREMONT STREET at Bromfield Street
BOSTON

In NEW YORK
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Broadway at 35th St.
Broadway at 13th St.
B'way at Warren St.
B'way at Liberty St.

Rising Financial Toll of War Confronts Japanese



By a Staff Artist

What Militarists Ignore When They Start Campaigns

Map shows comparative costs of the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-1895, the Russo-Japanese war of 1905, the Manchurian campaign of 1931, and the present conflict for the control of China.

Present conflict in China far exceeds cost of three major campaigns of former years.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Comparative cost figures of the Sino-Japanese war show that military expenditures of the Japanese Government through 1940 will total 12,000,000,000 yen (about $3,276,000,000), nearly four times the combined costs of the Sino-Japanese war of 1894, the Russo-Japanese war of 1905, and the conquest of Manchuria up to the present time.

That Japan has been unable to meet these heavy expenditures by ordinary methods of indemnities and internal and foreign loans, which financed the other three wars, is indicated in a survey of Japan's wartime economy, appearing in a recent issue of the Japan Advertiser.

The Sino-Japanese war of 1894 cost Japan a mere 200,000,000 yen, which was subsequently recovered by the 230,000,000 tael war indemnity from China.

The bill for the Russo-Japanese war was about nine times greater, amounting to about 1,720,000,000 yen. Domestic loans floated to meet this expenditure accounted for 672,000,000 yen, and foreign loans supplied 1,044,000,000 yen.

Economic Structure Shaken

But expenses for the present conflict with China, which include estimates for the current year ending in 1940, far outdistance those of the other conflicts, and consequently have had a profound influence upon the country's economic structure.

In order to meet the mounting cost of hostilities, Japan has adopted a wartime economy which follows closely the following four principal requirements:

1. Maximum development of the munition industries.
2. Maximum development of other vital industries directly or indirectly associated with the munition industry.
3. Development of certain basic export goods industries for the principal purposes of assuring access to foreign exchange.
4. Institution of sufficient Government control over the nation's economic structure to assure the successful operation of the above three factors.

But in spite of the fact that this type of wartime economy appears to have been put into operation to meet the present expenses, the war in China actually has merely served to hasten the unmistakable drift toward such an economy which began in 1931, immediately following the Manchukuan affair.

Long List of Regulations

In order to shape the structure of a modern industrial state to the needs of such an economy, the article goes on, there has appeared in Japan in recent years an ever-increasing catalogue of legislative enactments, Imperial ordinances, and department regulations, to cope with the problems of finance, taxation, trade, exchange, industrial efficiency, food supply, social welfare and substitute industries that have sprung up.

Such large-scope measures as the National Mobilization Law, the Electric Power Control Law, and the Emergency Foreign Trade Control Law—which have been put into effect during the past fiscal year—have been enacted to cope with the rising crisis in the country's economy.

But with these measures aimed at relieving some of the economic strain, the article states that the per capita assessment for the present conflict still remains at the high figure of about 122.40 yen, based upon a population of 98,000,000 persons in the entire Japanese empire.

The per capita assessment for the Sino-Japanese war of 1894 cost each Japanese then living about 4.60 yen; the Russo-Japanese war assessment increased to approximately 35.80 yen; the costs of the Manchurian incident to date come close to a per capita levy of 12.90 yen.

Troops Kept in Manchuria

Expenditures for the Manchurian incident however have continued to date, as the cost of maintaining Japanese troops in Manchuria is considered a part of the incident's bill, the article points out.

It is explained that these comparative figures do not take into account the differences in the value of the yen at these four periods. On a basis of 100 for 1900, the average commodity price index for 1894 was 75.6; for 1905, 116.4, and for last year 251.3.

Using these fluctuating values for the yen to correct the per capita cost estimates for the four wars, it is found that the Sino-Japanese war was 6.08 yen; the Russo-Japanese war, 30.75 yen; the Manchurian incident to date 5.13 yen, and the China affair to date 48.70 yen.

The total costs of these wars would, in adjusted figures, be 264,000,000 yen for the Sino-Japanese war, 1,477,000,000 yen for the Russo-Japanese war, 505,680,000 yen for the Manchurian incident, and 4,775,000,000 yen for the China conflict.

Denunciation of Treaty Surprises Japan

TOKYO, July 27 (AP)—The United States' decision to terminate the 28-year-old commerce and navigation treaty with Japan was regarded today in Foreign Office and other official circles as an unfriendly act because of its abruptness.

The Foreign Office spokesman declared that ending of the treaty was "unthinkable."

"Nobody can ignore the political significance of the action which was not preceded by any exchange of notes or previous notification," he said.

"We fail to understand America's real intention."

It was learned authoritatively that the United States Embassy was as surprised by the swiftness of the State Department's action as was the Japanese Foreign Office.

"If Washington intended merely to complete a new treaty—at the end of the six months' notification period—the abrogation would not have been so sudden and would have been preceded by conversations," the Foreign Office spokesman said.

What Is Behind It?

Japan, he said, wonders if the action was "intended to protect American interests not only in the Orient but at home. It may be either an international or a domestic political gesture, but there must be something behind it."

He added that "Japan certainly will take retaliatory measures if there is discrimination by America after the six-month period, but during that time relations will remain unchanged."

Whether Japan would be willing to discuss a new treaty depended on either the Washington explanation or Japan's interpretation of the treaty decision.

"We shall know sooner or later Washington's intention," the spokesman said. He indicated he meant America's future international policy.

Comment in Newspapers

The independent newspaper Tokyo Asahi said the intention of the denunciation was aparently to clear the way for an embargo on shipment of war materials to Japan.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, quoted Osaka businessmen as saying that the move was retaliation for the harm done American business interests in China during the two-year-old war.

It suggested that one purpose was to halt shipments of Japanese cotton cloth to the United States.

The stock market slipped slightly, but rallied to normal a few hours after the American decision was made known.

Some circles interpreted it as an American effort to save face lost by the British agreement on Japanese right-of-way in China.

The move was regarded at least unofficially as "a slap in the face" from a nation which Japan had hoped was growing friendlier.

Japan's Dispute With Britain; Reasons for Recent Attacks

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Behind the Japanese attacks upon various foreign-controlled areas in China lie several important factors which must be carefully weighed in understanding recent sensational developments and seeking light as to future probabilities.

There is first of all a position of virtual stalemate as between the Japanese and the Chinese armies. Rather than admit that little more can be accomplished in that direction for the time being, the Japanese military prefer to create excitement in other directions.

Next there is the Japanese conviction, partly real and partly pretended, that the foreign areas constitute centers of "anti-Japanese agitation" by paid agents of the Kuomintang. Neutral observers will concede very little truth to this but it makes a handy excuse for any sort of offensive by the Japanese at any time.

A considerable part of the disorders within foreign areas, particularly at Shanghai, is the work of Japanese-paid groups of agents provocateur and gangsters.

Currency Problem

Next there is the currency aspect. While Japanese merchants have wanted the Chinese dollar maintained, the military for the most part has favored and promoted the launching of new currencies. In the north this has been "Federal Reserve," pegged to the yen; more recently at Shanghai it has been "Hsin Hua," rather oddly pegged to the Chinese dollar for which it is apparently designed to be an eventual substitute.

But as long as the foreign areas, notably the Shanghai International Settlement and the British Concession at Tientsin, continue as neutral territory and free markets, the inherent weakness of such currencies is clear. It is recorded in daily quotations—the Japanese yen itself being simultaneously advertised as is not possible in Japan itself where exchange is strictly controlled by the Government, as Japan would like it to be in all of occupied China.

Pan-Asia Doctrine

Finally there are the broad underlying aspects of Japan's desire for political and other complete hegemony wherever its armies have gone in China. Any sort of foreign control in China is regarded as competitive to Japanese aspirations for the country. This is being extended to take on a racial complexion and the old "Pan-Asia" doctrine is being revived in various forms. The most obvious of these is the support of Chinese regimes under Japanese control, which will be backed as the legal voice of the Chinese people.

Great Britain, with nearly half the total foreign investments in China, was a logical first victim of this drive against the foreigner himself. That and other foreign Powers will be included within the scope of the drive in due course, unless an abrupt reversal of trend occurs, is implicit in the evidence. Several significant remarks have recently appeared in the Japanese press. Said the Tokyo Yomiuri with reference to the Tientsin trouble:

"(Japan) has taken up the question of foreign concessions in China generally and furthermore, that of the Far Eastern policies of Great Britain and France."

Japan's Aims

In Shanghai the Japanese Army's Chinese-language Sin Shun Pao has consistently foreshadowed extension of the policies at Tientsin and Kulangsu (the Kulangsu settlement's basis is similar to that of the Shanghai International Settlement) to Shanghai. Its latest editorial on the subject said:

"The British Settlement in Tientsin has been blockaded by the Japanese and this action indicates that all British settlements in China may suffer the same fate if there is such a necessity. . . This is the last chance for all Chinese who live in settlements to make up their minds. We should all wake up and urge our brother-country, Japan, to help us in restoring all foreign settlements in China."

This last is a direct revision to the Pan-Asia ideas which caused General Matsui, later to be in charge of Japan's occupying army at Shanghai, to be received by Madam Sun Yet-sen and other Chinese leaders not many months before the beginning of hostilities between Japan and China.

The Chinese were near enough to taking back the remaining foreign areas when their attention was thoroughly occupied by the problem of resisting Japanese invasion—a situation which for a time made the Occidental automatically China's close friend, and his areas in China places of refuge for Chinese. Now the Japanese seek again to appear as China's supporter, and while their armies press against the forces of the Chinese Government in the hinterland they hope to rally the support of coastal Chinese in a movement to recover the foreign areas for domination by Japanese-backed Chinese regimes.

Text of Hull Note On Ending Treaty

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 27

Following is the text of Secretary Hull's note to Japanese Ambassador Kensuke Horinouchi terminating the 1911 treaty of commerce and navigation with Japan:

"Excellency: During recent years, the Government of the United States has been examining the treaties of commerce and navigation in force between the United States and foreign countries with a view to determining what changes may need to be made toward better serving the purposes for which such treaties are concluded.

"In the course of this survey, the Government of the United States has come to the conclusion that the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan which was signed at Wasnington on Feb. 21, 1911, contains provisions which need new consideration.

"Toward preparing the way for such consideration, and with a view to better safeguarding and promoting American interests as new developments may require, the Government of the United States, acting in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article 17 of the treaty under reference, gives notice hereby of its desire that this treaty be terminated, and, having thus given notice, will expect the treaty, together with its accompanying protocol, to expire six months from this date.

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.—Cordell Hull."

Main Points in Trade Pact

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Here are the main points of the 1911 treaty of commerce and navigation with Japan, which the United States is terminating:

1. Citizens of each nation shall have liberty to travel, reside and conduct business in the other, without paying higher taxes than do natives. They shall be exempt from compulsory military service and shall receive "the most constant protection and security."
2. Dwellings, warehouses, and shops of citizens of each nation shall be respected in the other's territory, and shall be searched only under lawful conditions.
3. Each nation may appoint Consuls and Deputies in all cities of the other.
4. Reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation shall exist, with access "to all places, ports, and rivers which are or may be opened to foreign commerce."
5. Treaties or internal legislation shall regulate import duties between the nations. Export duties shall not be higher than those on similar articles to other countries.
6. Citizens of each nation shall be exempt from transit duties and shall receive equal treatment in warehousing and other facilities.
7. Commercial companies of each nation can appear in the courts of the other, subject to regular laws.
8. Equal shipping privileges shall exist for vessels of both nations. Harbor, pilotage, quarantine, and other duties shall be the same as for vessels of all other nations.
9. Coastwise trade is excepted, to be regulated by native law, but each party shall enjoy "most-favored-nation" treatment.
10. Citizens of each nation shall have the same protection as natives on patents, trademarks, etc.

Increase in Jobs and Pay Add to Business Optimism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—The contraseasonal rise in summer business, which has only promoted a stock market advance and a general atmosphere of underlying optimism in Washington despite the frantic last days of Congress, is being hopefully studied by officials here.

Yesterday two Government Departments issued statistical data showing that more individuals are getting jobs, and personal incomes are greater, than for many months, following the upward curve of national production. Non-agricultural employment, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced, rose by 400,000 in June over May, 1939, the largest monthly rise in 10 years, with the exception of 1929 and 1936, even if 162,000 of the increase, attributed to the return of bituminous coal workers to their jobs, is eliminated.

"Over 1,200,000 more workers were employed in private non-agricultural activities this June than a year ago," said Secretary Perkins. However, pay rolls are still far from the 10-year peak reported in June, 1937, when they attained $203,107,000 compared with $163,587,000 in June, 1939. Combined weekly pay rolls for manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries in June, 1939, were $373,168,000 compared with $427,076,000 in June, 1937.

Pay Roll Index

The June employment index for all industries had reached 90 per cent of the 1923-25 average and the pay roll index is at 86.2 per cent of the 1923-25 average. Pay rolls have thus gone up 21.8 per cent over last year, and employment is 11.2 per cent higher.

Further employment gains were reported in both private and public construction. Utilities were adding workers to their staffs, all mining except anthracite reported gains. Many of the upward trends in separate instances were greater than seasonal, and in some instances against the seasonal trend. Among industries showing such increases were locomotives, aircraft, brick, millwork, shipbulding, machine tools, glass, furniture, steel, foundries and machine shops and automobiles.

Another aspect of this roseate picture came from the Department of Commerce, where Secretary Harry L. Hopkins announced that income payments to individuals during the first six months of the current year were estimated at $32,496,000,000—an increase of about $1,000,000,000 over the same period last year. Income payments in June were also higher, estimated at $5,718,000,000 compared with $5,338,000,000 in June, 1938, and $5,209,000,000 in May, 1939. The rise from May to June, said Mr. Hopkins, "marks a reversal of a general downward month to month trend which had prevailed since the first of the year."

Other Hopeful Signs

Other national statistics reflected an equally hopeful picture. Auto sales in the second 10 days of July showed a strong contra-seasonal advance, rising 17 per cent over the first 10 days, 5 per cent over the like June period, and 51 per cent over a year ago. The steel output rate has also shown a steady rise against usual seasonal figures since the first of July, going to at least 62 per cent of capacity. Higher orders from individual firms reported today, and higher dividends by other major producers, also helped to increase the current optimism. Most of these were in the construction supply industry, which is feeling the sharp upturn in building.

The whole picture has greatly encouraged the Administration, politically. Already optimistic New Dealers are speculating that a business boom continuing in 1940 might reduce President Roosevelt's political troubles, and enable him either to control the presidential nomination of the Democratic Party or win an election for a third term himself. They ask: "Is Coolidge-Hoover prosperity intervening to save the President?" The question is of course premature.

But Mr. Roosevelt's difficulties of the last two years have certainly coincided with his "recession," and an upward trend, it is suggested, might materially alter the basic situation. As to that, only time can show. But for the time it has certainly increased confidence and optimism in Washington.

Two Roads Fix Travel Bargain for Fair-Goers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27—A new type all-coach rail service at prices designed to catch and stimulate two-way travel between New York, Philadelphia and Chicago will be put into operation by the Pennsylvania and the New York Central railroads tomorrow, it was announced here today.

Disappointed at the comparatively weak flow of travel from the middle West to the New York World's Fair, the two lines hope to encourage it through trains combining a fast schedule, modern equipment, attentive service and rates considerably lower than those prevailing heretofore. The Pennsylvania trains will connect Chicago with both New York and Philadelphia in a two-way service, while the New York Central's new round-trip service will be between New York and Chicago.

The Pennsylvania's train, to be known as the "Trail Blazer," will make the New York-Chicago route in 17 hours west-bound and 17 hours and 25 minutes east-bound. The Chicago-Philadelphia run will be approximately 1½ hours less. The round-trip fare between New York and Chicago will be $30.90, as compared with a previous cost of $45.38, while the Chicago-Philadelphia round trip will be $28.75, as compared with $40.88 heretofore.

Refinements of service on the Pennsylvania trains will include individually-adjustable reclining seats, bargain-priced meals in dining cars, an observation lounge with buffet and radio and uniformed coach attendants. While the Fair lasts, the Pennsylvania will run its special trains direct to the Fair grounds after a brief stop at the Pennsylvania Station here.

The New York Central's train, which will be called the "Pace Maker" was assembled after announcement of the Pennsylvania's new program. It is scheduled to be christened by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia tomorrow over a radio broadcast.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's "Trial Blazer" had a trial run between New York and Philadelphia, carrying a party of company and press representatives.

Ogden to Have Army Air Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Construction of an $8,000,000 army airplane repair and storage base, as provided for in an emergency defense apropriation bill recently signed by President Roosevelt, will make an important addition to the military center the army is building up here as a "backstop" to Pacific coast defenses. The air base will be located adjacent to the army's new $2,500,000 ammunition loading plant and magazines, about seven miles south of this city.

Strategic importance of the Ogden location lies in the fact that it is approximately equi-distant by air from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, and the Mexican and Canadian borders, and provides a protected inland center for western defense.

Some of the announced items in the $8,000,000 appropriation are: Main flight test and inspection hangar, repair dock and repair building, $2,420,000; depot supply building, $1,000,000; shop equipment, $1,000,000; runways and other paving, $650,000.

The arsenal and air base site, which together will cover several thousand acres, are on a broad sandy bench at the bast of the 10,000-foot Wasatch Mountains, overlooking Great Salt Lake to the west. The ammunition loading plant is already in operation, and workmen are completing long rows of modern "igloo" type magazines, half underground storage vaults.

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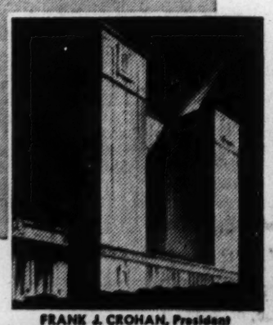

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Minnetonka Waters Rising Under Conservation Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Though the "Waters of the Minnetonka" have been receding, ample rainfall, combined with a novel engineering project, promise to bring them back and preserve the beauties of a lake made famous in song and legend.

The lake level had dropped seven feet in the last decade, due to drainage and deficient rainfall. Now, though well water and normal rainfall are bringing the lake level up again, about 15 inches a year. More wells are to be dug, and residents expect the blue waters to be up again to the level of the Grey's Bay dam within three years' time.

Minnehaha Falls

When this stage is reached, the basin of Minnehaha Creek, dry for a long time, may be flooded again. If this happens, Minneapolis will have cause for rejoicing, for it will mean that lovely Minnehaha Falls, associated with Longfellow's poem, may tumble once more. In recent years it has been necessary to turn on city water to get water over the falls.

Lake Minnetonka began to recede from its banks about a decade ago. Dredging for boat channels, use of water from the lake at an increasing number of summer homes, and years of deficient rains, sent the waterline far out from its original position.

Lake residents and vacationists then began a determined effort to save the Lake. They appealed to Federal and County governments, and eventually they were rewarded with approval of projects to dig a series of wells.

First Wells Dug

In the early months of 1938, the first of the wells began to pour water on the then frozen Lake. Pumps have been pouring water into Minnetonka at two different points since then and the construction program calls for at least three more wells.

When all are operating they should raise the Lake level by 15 inches each year, which would bring the water to the top of Gray's Bay dam in three years, make many boathouses usable again for the first time in years.

Africa Transplanted to New York

American Museum of Natural History

Nile Group Receives Unusual Display

One of the rarest of all African animals, the Nile lechwe, is outstanding in the animal group just completed in the Akeley African Hall of the American Museum of Natural History. Also in the group are specimens of the Defassa water buck; the roan, one of the African antelope; the sitatunga and two kob, also of the antelope family; a crocodile and a shoebill, or whale-headed stork.

Co-operation Between States Gains Ground

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Growing strength of the movement for interstate co-operation was registered in recent sessions of State legislatures by the voting of money to support it.

Now that most of the sessions are over, it is found that the number of States appropriating funds for oiling the machinery of co-operation tripled in 1939. Whereas a year ago only 10 States contributed to the support of the Council of State Governments here, 30 are now on the list.

Willingness of the States to take over some of the burden borne by the Spelman Fund since the Council was established in 1935 shows an increased appreciation of the need for the States to work together in controlling crime, river pollution, fishing, oil production, and a dozen other matters that might otherwise call for federal regulation.

Another proof that the movement is gaining ground was the establishment this year of official commissions for interstate co-operation in three more States—Utah, Maine, and Delaware. This brings the total of state commissions up to 41.

Only Half the Work

Setting up machinery for co-operation is only half the task, however. The other half is to get the machinery to work. The recent legislatures had their successes and failures in this task, and sponsors of interstate co-operation learned useful lessons.

In two fields—the removal of barriers to interstate trade and in crime control—real headway was made. Six States repealed barrier laws; four joined those with uniform laws for the interstate control of parolees, bringing the total up to 30.

Control of river pollution proved more difficult because of the economic interests affected and because little can be accomplished until all States through which a river flows co-operate, it is pointed out here.

Numerically, a big victory was won for the compact to stop pollution of the Ohio River when five of the six States involved ratified the document. But the Pennsylvania Senate, in the closing days of its session, killed the measure, already approved in the lower house. Rejection of the compact in Pennsylvania means that it cannot operate in West Virginia where ratification was on condition that Pennsylvania would go along.

Improving Delaware Basin

Pennsylvania refused also to ratify compacts for cleaning up the Potomac and Delaware Rivers. New York and New Jersey did ratify the Delaware River anti-pollution compact this session, and Maryland ratified the one for control of the Potomac. Pennsylvania authorities, however, are co-operating with those of New York and New Jersey in improving the Delaware Basin.

Interstate control of the output of crude oil, to curb overproduction, gained one more supporter this year when Michigan ratified the compact. Six States are now signatories to the agreement. However, three important oil-producing States—Illinois, California, and Pennsylvania—are still pursuing lone courses.

Most successful of all measures for interstate co-operation have been those in the field of crime control, say the leaders in interstate co-operation here. The Interstate Commission on Crime, an offspring of the Council which now has independent headquarters at Newark, N. J., reports that uniform state acts to facilitate extradition and to permit officials to pursue criminals across state lines without formalities, as well as those to establish interstate control of parolees, have had wide acceptance.

News Radiocasts Called Press Ally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. —News radiocasting was pointed to as an ally of the press rather than a competitor by Donald J. Sterling, managing editor of the Portland (Ore.) Journal and President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, at the annual conference of California newspapermen recently held here.

Radiocasts without detailed newspaper accounts to sustain them were characterized by Mr. Sterling as flat. As illustration he cited radio reports of a recent newspaper strike in his city.

Pointing more toward the technical side of newspaper work was the discussion on the new trend of departmentalizing the paper. Such grouping of news, it was pointed out, presents a well-rounded picture with a certain amount of background.

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Baptists Reaffirm Importance Of Separate Church and State

ATLANTA, Ga. July 27 (AP) — A resolution asserting "state churches and church-states are alike in direct conflict with the principle of (religious) freedom" was odopted today by the sixth Congress of the Baptist World Alliance.

Reassuring traditional Baptist opposition to connection between church and Governmental agencies, the resolution insisted "worthy religion rests on the conviction that the individual soul is competent to deal directly with God. . . . Every form of coercive restraint or constraint of a man in his converse with God is both a sin against the individual and a hindrance to human welfare."

Restrictions Cited

Resolutions deploring religious restrictions in Russia and Rumania were also adopted.

Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke, Alliance President, was authorized to name an international deputation to seek interviews with the Russian and Rumanian envoys in Washington "in order to present, explain, and commend" the resolutions condemning these governments for "hostility to religion."

"The members of this Congress," said the first of these, "deeply deplore the fact that the Government of the U. S. S. R. has maintained through many years and still maintains an attitude and policy of hostility to religion.

"They earnestly desire friendship between the governments and peoples of the earth, and they would emphasize the fact that truly cordial and intimate relations are made impossible by existence of repression and persecution."

Recent action of Rumanian authorities in permitting reopening of Baptist churches brought expression of "satisfaction" in another resolution, but the paper added the Congress was "nevertheless constrained to point out that the new administrative decree . . appears unacceptable, inasmuch as the exercise of control by a Government department of the internal affairs of churches is in itself a violation of the principle of religious freedom."

The governments of both Russia and Rumania were urged to grant full religious freedom.

Touching racial tolerance, a fourth resolution said members of the Alliance "rejoice that preparations for the present Congress have been carried through by a joint committee of the (white and Negro) races in perfect harmony."

The statement reasserted an expression adopted at Berlin in 1934 deploring as "violation of the law of God, the heavenly Father, all racial animosity and every form of oppressive or unfair descrimination toward Jews, toward colored people, or toward subject races in any part of the world."

Sale and use of intoxicants was assailed by resolution with assertion liquor has caused increase in crime, waste of national resources, and corrupt social habits "and should, therefore, be brought to an end."

Baptists were called upon "by personal example and temperance education to do everything within their power to rid the world of this evil."

Drive on Paganism

The Alliance launched a five-year evangelistic revival on July 26, designed to strike at "aggressive" paganism and immorality in every nation of the world.

"The forces of paganism are more aggressive in their attempt to crush Christianity and to dominate mankind than at any time in many centuries," said a report.

"Some governments are deliberately attempting to destroy all religion.

"Drinking, gambling, and sensuality, which a few years ago skulked in dark corners, now flaunt themselves before the eyes of men."

The Alliance adopted the report, submitted by Dr. G. Pitt Beers of New York, for a world-wide group of evangelists. The report recommended an international committee to promote a religious revival "the world around" and Dr. Rushbrooke promptly named a group of 23 for this purpose.

The committee met at once.

Reich Trade Methods Prove Irksome to Turks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA—Turkey is becoming increasingly aware of certain disadvantages accompanying trade with Germany and is looking to the democracies to fill gaps resulting from contraction of its commercial relations with the Third Reich.

Mainly responsible for the deterioration situation is Turkish rearmament with the consequent reduction of available foreign exchange through import of war material. While Turkey could still boast a conspicuously favorable trade balance, it was not concerned by Germany's endeavor to obtain free foreign exchange by re-exporting Turkish staples at a price below that which Turkish exporters were able to quote. Now, with Turkey's balance of trade shrinking, the country is experiencing the disadvantages of such methods.

The United States is peculiarly related to these new aspects. Neither clearing nor barter enter into Turko-American commerce which is based entirely on free foreign exchange, but as most Turkish staples are listed considerably above world prices, the possibilities of their export to America are limited to very few commodities.

German Trade Methods

German companies negotiating these articles in Turkey moved by their Government's anxiety for free foreign exchange, have been buying Turkish products and, by re-exporting them to the American market have deprived Turkey of much of the free foreign exchange it needs to pay for current American exports into Turkey. As Turko-German clearing enables Germany to purchase Turkish staples at some 60 or 70 per cent above the world level, Germany makes excellent business in receiving dollars at a considerabley smaller cost.

Interference of this nature comes at a most inopportune moment for this country, now engaged on its second industrial five-year plan, scheduled to end 1943. It embraces the development and creation of mining, electrification, combustion, foodstuffs, products of the soil, mechanical chemistry, and naval construction, and it encisages the erection of more than 100 factories, 60 more than were due in the first five-year plan, ended last year.

The execution of these industrial schemes has been entrusted to the exploitation of banking institutions, state-formed and divided into sections for various branches of industry. The 1934-1938 plan, dealing with the expansion of textiles, ceramics, chemical and mining industries, was operated almost exclusively under the Sümer Bank.

In co-operation now are the Eti Bank (mining), the Is Bankasi (semi-coke plants, and sugar) and some others. They use only national capital and are staffed entirely by Turks.

Bank Development

The development of the bank system here is strikingly evidenced by the statistics of the Sümer Bank: taking 1929 as 100, the sales of this institution to the public were 285 in 1934, and four years later had risen to little short of 900; to the State, the respective sales were 135 to 241.

It is computed that by the conclusion of the second five-year plan, Turkey's state-controlled industries will have a production worth 400,000,000 Turkish liras ($330,000,000) annually.

More than 300,000 workers are occupied in Turkish industry today. With 20,000 in mining, 7,500 engaged under Sümer Bank schemes, 3,500 in sugar, and a large proportion in transportation, communications, and maritime work, something around half the salary and wage earners of the country are on the government pay roll.

Independent Initiative

More than 40 per cent of the total workers are in establishments employing less than five persons, 100,000 employees supporting 1,304 private industrial enterprises, with a total annual production worth 185,000,000 liras or $154,000,000. In the largest factories, enjoying the facilities of the law for the encouragement of industry, no more than 30,000 workers are engaged.

Turkey, however, has been careful not to obstruct independent initiative in industrial progress, and has shown equal anxiety to protect producer, export trade, national industry, and the worker. Thus national capital invested in companies, quite exclusive of the banks and insurance, since the first days of the Republic, has almost trebled to 148,417,344 liras.

Yakima Tribe Makes Friends With Its Judicial Adversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SWAN, Wash.—Indians of the once-mighty Yakima nation, meeting at their tribal camp near here, clasped in friendship the hand of Judge Stanley Webster of the United States District Court who recently interpreted the Walla Walla treaty in 1885 not entirely to their liking.

Judge Webster met the Indians for the first time on their own ground, after having previously met them through their legal representatives, in his courtroom in the dispute over whether the State has a right to police the streams outside the Yakima reservation. The jurist at that time upheld the contention of the State, thus giving it authority to charge Indian commercial fishermen the same fees required of white fishermen.

Judge and Mrs. Webster arrived at the great camp of the Yakimas to the rhythmic beat of 'om-toms and joined the Indians for the powwow in the bough-roof dance lodge within the camp circle. Headmen of the tribe, resplendent in eagle feather bonnets and garbed in exquisitely-worked buckskin, greeted their distinguished visitors.

Frank Totus, member of the tribal council, spoke through an interpreter and reminded Judge Webster that the Indians still depend on the salmon runs for much of their food.

Of All Things . . . !

500,000th Visitor

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — You'd have thought Benjamin Franklin or Thomas Jefferson had come back to Independence Hall, and Mrs. Anna M. Mallonee is still a little dazed by it all.

Traveling alone on a coast-to-coast sightseeing trip, Mrs. Mallonee, a grandmother from Compton, Calif., wandered in July 26 for a look at the Liberty Bell. She was swept up immediately by a welcoming committee which didn't even know her name.

Breathless with surprise, Mrs. Mallonee refused to join the to-do until officials explained she was the 500,000th visitor to the hall this year. They gave her a piece of beam from the room where the Declaration of Independence was signed.

Slightly Overdue

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Herman Goldstein will never see the Prince Albert suit he rented to a stranger in 1908, but today—after 31 years—he learned what happened to it.

Mr. Goldstein displayed a letter from a Brooklyn, N. Y., man, who wrote:

"I hired the suit in 1908. I was compelled to leave America and go back to Europe. I sent the suit back with a man coming to the United States, but when I returned several years later I got to know the suit wasn't returned."

The Brooklyn man said he would pay for the suit.

Looking Ahead

SMELTERVILLE, Idaho (AP)—The thermometer registered 100 in the shade but Smelterville residents, in the sun, worked diligently on.

They were building an ice skating rink for winter use.

Sounds Like a Detour

SLIPPERY ROCK, Pa. (AP)—Residents have been kidded about the name of this Western Pennsylvania town for years but not until recently was it considered a point to be wary of.

A group of Minnesota women en route to the New York World's Fair stopped at a service station and asked if they had to detour.

"We saw a sign on the road which said 'Slippery Rock—3 Miles,'" one explained.

Why, Professor!

BLACKSBURG, Va. (AP)—The "absent minded professor" is no myth here.

They tell this one on a Virginia Tech faculty member:

He drove his automobile to a near-by town, forgot he had it, and came home on the train. Realizing he would have to go back for his car, he returned to the railroad station—and bought a round-trip ticket.

Not Included in Trade

HIGH POINT, N. C. (AP)—A firm traded refrigerators with a resident.

The next day the man dashed into the company's showroom, rushed over to his old refrigerator, jerked open the door and pulled out his wallet containing $53.

Soy Bean Food Value Described at Meeting

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—Nutrition experts at the Pacific Science Congress July 27 described the soy bean as an exceptionally useful food for the poor.

Dr. A. A. Horvath of the University of Delaware asserted processed whole soya flour "should today be placed at the head of the list of protective foods of high nutritional value, available to the masses of people at low cost."

Sybil Wooruff, Majel McMasters and Helen Klass of the University of Illinois reported that while the bean at present had little to attract the American palate, several hundred new types and varieties were being tested at the University and 18 of them seemed to offer promise of public acceptance as food.

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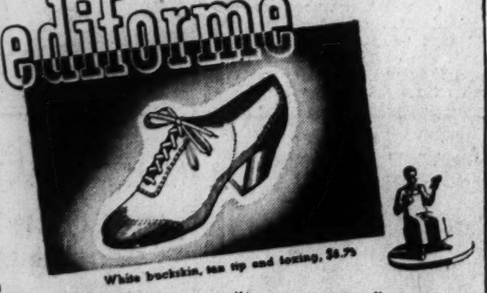

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"WHEW!" you'll probably say to yourself more than once during the summer, "Must be 100 in the shade!" And you'll roll away in your car seeking a kindly breeze.

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All Monitor readers are invited to have their cars checked by the nearest Esso Dealer. Stay on the safe side. You're entitled to *Happy Motoring!*

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Trans-Atlantic Base in Eire Opens Air Road to America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMERICK, Eire—From Limerick there winds a donkey road through County Clare to Ennis. It is a road running amidst ivy-clad ruins of castles, hawthorn hedges, whitewashed cottages, patriarchal trees. Abruptly instead of the usual narrow side lane a wide white concrete road branches off, to what looks like a forgotten marsh, an ultra-modern road, smooth as a mirror, drawn as by a ruler. It is the road to America.

The four straight miles of this road link up the rest of Eire with Rineanna, once a saltmarsh, now hurriedly being turned into one of the largest airports in the world: Europe's Northern Transatlantic Airport, to be used alike by land planes and flying boats.

At Ottawa, in 1935, an arrangement was concluded between Great Britain, Canada, Newfoundland, and Eire, to organize a regular air service across the North Atlantic. By this treaty, in which the United States subsequently collaborated on a basis of reciprocity, Eire—being Europe's most Westerly outpost—obtained the position of first port of call, for the most northerly route.

The Eire Government which owns and controls the airport selected a site along the Shannon, Ireland's broadest river. Rineanna was an area of 900 acres of flat land, adjacent to the river, already free from serious obstructions, with no near-by hills.

Work Provided Many Jobs

Work on the Shannon Airport began more than two years ago. Up to 700 men have been employed there. It was not enough to level the area. The entire surface has had to be virtually lifted. More than a hundred square miles of drainage have had to be effected.

When complete, the airdrome will be approximately diamond shape, with four runways intersecting one another at 45 degrees, each a mile long. The chief runway, lying northeast-southwest along the line of the prevailing wind, is 400 yards wide. After having been plowed and sowed it is already almost completely covered with turf, neat and glossy as a new carpet. It is likely that paved runways will be constructed in the near future.

It is difficult to forecast the ultimate outcome of discussions on the relative advantages of landplanes and flying boats on the Atlantic service. Recent mishaps tend to show that a flying boat has scarcely more chance when coming down in mid-Atlantic than a landplane. In any case, the landbase was essential for the feeder services to the English and Continental centers.

As a flying-boat base, however, the river near Dernish Island—on the North channel of the Shannon, now used by shipping to and from Limerick—will be dredged and the island linked up to the Airdrome, of which it will then be the most Southerly point. The Airport Administration Buildings will be arranged to serve both the land airdrome and the flying boat base.

Radio and Weather Service

The Joint Operating Company which is to be responsible for the British Empire service from Eire is half British and one quarter each Irish and Canadian. The regular services will be subsidized by these governments. Each of these—and Newfoundland—has also undertaken to provide an airport and adequate aids to navigation, in other words radio and meteorological services.

The Eire Post Office controls the Foynes—EIQ—and the Ballygirreen—EIP—radio stations, already working all the year round with a permanent staff. In the temporary meteorological radio station at Foynes there are three medium-long-wave receivers and two short-wave receivers. Close to the highest point of Foynes Island is a medium-wave direction finding station as well as a small transmitter for short distance communication with the flying boats. The meteorological office will provide a 24-hour service for forecasts and weather reports.

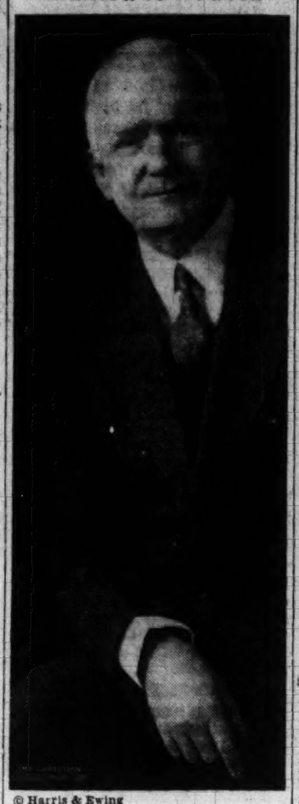
Center of Communication

This eventually will be transferred to the permanent radio station at Ballygirreen, which was opened in 1936, and is to be the center of all Atlantic communications work.

"Aer-Rianta-Téoranta" is the poetic name of the company formed by the Eire Government after the Ottawa arrangement, to make Eire the center of trans-Atlantic traffic. Soon the capital's makeshift Civil Airdrome at Baldonnel will make way for a spacious up-to-date Dublin airport at Collinstown. With Gaelic company names, and towns commemorating patriots, the past here dedicates the future.

Together these two ultra-modern airdromes mean more than a £1,000,000 outlay to the Eire Government. Leaving Ireland early in the evening, airplanes will reach the New World early the next morning. From donkeys to airplanes, that is the span bridged by modern Eire.

Named to Arabia



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Bert Fish

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Opening of diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia is marked in the nomination by President Roosevelt of Bert Fish as Minister. Mr. Fish, stationed in Cairo as United State Minister to Egypt, is expected to hold both posts for the present.

Britain Appoints Woman M. P. For Government Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Britain's National Government has recently chosen its first woman Minister—Miss Florence Horsbrugh, Conservative and strongly Protectionist M. P. for Dundee, Scotland—who now becomes Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health.

Since her election to Parliament in 1931, Miss Horsbrugh has been recognized as one of the ablest of the women Members. On three occasions she has represented Great Britain at Geneva as official delegate to the League of Nations Assembly.

In November, 1936, she made history as the first woman to move the Address in reply to the King's Speech—an occasion remembered by those present as one of great magnificence in which the central figure, a tall, quiet woman, performed her task with grace and a very real and simple sincerity.

During the present Parliament, Miss Horsbrugh has achieved outstanding success by the passage into law of two bills, both of which were promoted by herself.

The first of these was her "Red Biddy" bill, which dealt with the prevention of the drinking of methylated spirits in Scotland. The second—which received the Royal Assent only one day before the announcement of her Ministerial appointment—was the Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, which, based on the recommendations of a Departmental Committee of which she was the Chairman, was designed to tighten the law relating to the adoption of children, with the special object of preventing them from being sent to foster parents abroad.

Three other women have held Ministerial appointments at Westminster before Miss Horsbrugh. The Duchess of Atholl—who was the only previous Conservative woman Minister. Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labour in the Labour Cabinet from 1929 to 1931. And Miss Susan Lawrence, who, in the same Labour Government, held the post of Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health.

Honored

© International

Miss Florence Horsbrugh

new Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health in the British Government.

Party Coalition In Canada Means State Socialism?

PORT STANLEY, Ontario, July 27 (CP)—A national government in Canada would be a step along the path to socialistic government by forcing on a coalition of third parties, Conservative leader R. J. Manion said in an address here July 26.

The tradition that has attached itself to government in Canada—periodic changes in the dominant party—would mean that a Liberal and Conservative coalition would be eventually succeeded by a coalition of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Social Creditors and other groups they might have with them," Dr. Manion said.

"In England," he went on, "the National Government was made up of Conservatives, Liberals and Labor with Conservatives dominant. It was called National because it took in representatives of all the parties.

"But in Canada a national government would be made up probably of Liberals and Conservatives," he said.

"A coalition of the two major parties to form a national government would be followed quickly by an opposition of a coalition of other groups. The tradition of change in governments in Canada would mean that eventually this opposition would be the Government and those who had advocated national government would find in a few years the substance of stable government was traded for a shadowy coalition of groups," said Dr. Manion.

A belief in the democratic, capitalistic system held by Conservatives should be accompanied by sincere efforts to correct defects in the system, said Dr. Manion. Work and wages, security for all, should be the Party's objects.

Indian Official

© V. C. Hoenes

Sarah Pokribro Snipe

Elected member of Fort Hall Tribal Council in Idaho.

Bannock Indian Woman Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POCATELLO, Idaho — Signal honor was paid Mrs. Sarah Pokibro Snipe, a full-blood Bannock Indian on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation near Pocatello, when her tribesmen elected her to the Tribal Council recently, the first woman to be so recognized on this Reservation. She will represent the Ross Fork district, one of six sections comprising the Council.

Few women have been elevated to places of honor and leadership by Indians of any tribes of America and the Fort Hall Indians have been slow to recognize the ability and influence of its feminine contingent. Mrs. Snipe speaks and understands English and will be an asset to the governing body in the opinion of Fort Hall administrative officials.

Mrs. Snipe received her education at the Fort Hall Boarding School. She is a member of the Fort Hall Indian Fair Association Board and Secretary of the Toyah-ra-Kant (At the Foot of the Mountain) Better Homes and Farms Organization and does excellent buckskin and bead work, besides caring for her home and family.

Britain Rushes Measure to Stop Irish Terrorism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 27 — Safeguards giving assurance that the exceptional powers to be used to suppress the Irish Republican Army terrorism in Britain will not infringe upon the liberties of innocent people were secured by Labor and Liberal parties in the House of Commons yesterday.

Opposition to the Prevention of Violence Bill which the Government has introduced to deal with the situation, declined considerably as reports reached Parliament of fresh outrages at London railroad stations causing a number of casualties and justifying a previous warning of Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, that the I. R. A. campaign was entering a new phase in which human life would not be spared. The Bill was then rushed through third reading without division.

Safeguards Provided

The safeguards include a pledge by Attorney General Somervell that in utilizing the power of arrest or search without warning, expulsion from and prohibition of entry into Britain, every case would receive personal attention of the Home Secretary, who would be answerable to the Commons. Furthermore, independent advisers will examine each case of expulsion and prohibition of entry.

Sir Samuel also re-emphasized the temporary nature of the measure and assured the Commons it would not be extended to other than the I. R. A. emergency without Parliamentary consent.

Meanwhile, police all over Britain are mobilizing to act against Irish suspects as soon as the new powers become operative which is expected to be within the next few days. Irish extremists are already reported returning to Eire.

Premier Eamon de Valera in the Dublin Senate July 26 once again condemned bombings and said his Government was determined to prevent unauthorized persons from acting in the name of constitutional Irish rulers. The I. R. A. is already an illegal organization in Eire, but Britain has not officially outlawed it, considering such a measure is not helpful in preventing outrages.

Harmful to Eire

Asked to make a statement on the Government's stand in regard to the bombing outrages in Britain, Mr. de Valera declared that he emphatically neither approved nor sympathized with the I. R. A. campaign in England.

"If force is to be used for the furtherance of national objectives," he said, "there is only one authority with the right to do that the Government and Parliament of this State."

The Premier went on to declare that the only effect of the I. R. A. bombings as far as their influence in obtaining their avowed objective is concerned, would be an adverse one.

"Last spring," he said, "we created a favorable attitude in Britain toward ending partition, but this campaign in England has put us back. The Government can only have one attitude in this matter. It comes as a surprise to me that any one could suggest that the Government secretly or otherwise supported a campaign of this sort. If we could remove the excuse for the present acts of violence we would do it."

"In the meantime," he continued, "if these activities continue they are going to have their reaction on this State.

"A number of people engaged in these activities are influenced by high ideals," he added, "but I think they are completely misreading history and taking no account of changed circumstances with a ligitimate Government here."

Chile Defends Political Asylum In Case of Spanish Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Government of General Franco in Spain appears to be facing the development of a serious divergence with Latin America on the issue of political asylum for 17 Spanish Leftists at the very time when Spain is trying to rebuild friendship and trade with its former colonies.

Chile is the focal point of the asylum dispute with Spain, but many countries have come to Chile's support. In Montevideo, Uruguay, the South American Congress of International Law is celebrating treaties of 1889 that enshrined, among other things, the principle of political asylum.

Spain, unlike New World countries, has not adhered to any international agreement regarding the right of diplomatic refuge though its representatives abroad have frequently acted according to the generally-recognized practice. The case, which has stimulated the present Chilean action, involves 17 Spanish Leftists who sought refuge in the Chilean Embassy in Madrid when Franco assumed power. The Spanish Government declared these refugees "criminals," subject to common law.

Don Abrahán Ortega, Chilean Foreign Minister, has put forward a strong case. He recalls that the Burgos Government, when merely factional, vigorously sustained asylum rights. At that time nearly 2,000 Rightists, including the present chief of the Cabinet, were protected in the Chilean Embassy. Chile was then on the defensive with the Republican Government. It was only after most difficult negotiations that the majority of this large number of refugees was translated to safety by their exchange with Republican prisoners-of-war. Even then Burgos protested it was an infringement of international asylum rights.

This immediate historical background strengthened the Chilean claim for Pan American backing of a principle which has always been scrupulously observed on this continent. Why, it is asked, should the Franco Government, after benefiting substantially by Chile's loyalty to this principle, now turn round and repudiate it? So far, despite Chilean insinuations, no specific criminal charges have been laid against the 17 Leftist refugees who are branded as "criminals."

All Latin-American countries have recognized and accepted political asylum rights. Continental loyalty to this principle culminated in a motion passed at the Pan American Conference in Montevideo in 1933. Article two of this motion says that the judgment of political delinquency concerns the State which offers asylum and Article three that political asylum is "an institution of humanitarian character." That is the essence of the Chilean case.

The foregoing Pan American resolution was unanimous but for the abstention of the United States. The American delegation, because its Government does not recognize or subscribe to the doctrine of asylum as a part of international law, refrained from signing the convention. Present reactions in Washington are being followed closely since the Department of State requested a report on the Chilean initiative from its local Embassy.

Skobline Sentenced In De Miller Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 27—Nicholas Skobline, White Russian General, charged with complicity in the disappearance of Gen. Eugene de Miller in September, 1937, was sentenced to a maximum penalty of life imprisonment at hard labor in a brief court session here yesterday.

General Skobline, who fled from France at the time of the kidnapping of his White Russian chief, General de Miller, was condemned in absentia. A document submitted by a court investigator formed the basis of the verdict.

General Skobline's wife, a Ukranian concert singer known as La Plevitskaia, was sentenced Dec. 14 to 20 years at hard labor for her part in the disappearance. Her appeal is pending.

Society of Friends Gets Peace Award

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE — The Wateler Peace Prize of 1939 has been conferred upon the Friends' Service Council in London, and the American Friends' Service Committee in Philadelphia, for the promotion of good will among nations through the organization of international assistance to those suffering in various parts of the world.

The Wateler Peace Prize was founded by the late D. Wateler, a Netherlands subject, who left his property to the Carnegie Foundation, which has its home in the Peace Palace here. The annual revenue was to be awarded as a Peace Prize to that individual or institution which had rendered the most valuable services to the cause value of the prize is 18,000 florins, of peace or had contributed to finding means to abolish war. The ($10,000).

Fair Continues Economy Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27—The resignation of two high officials of the New York World's Fair, seen as a part of the Fair Corporation's economy drive, was announced here today. The officials, Col. Burnside R. Value, Director of Transportation, and J. L. Hautman, assistant to the Chief Architect, Stephen F. Voorhees, said they wished to return to private employment.

Reports at the Fair today said further dismissals, following the 400 or 500 made earlier this month, were pending, and that they are made necessary by gate receipts which continue to lag despite efforts to boost them. Last week-end's bargain "dollar days" stimulated attendance, but not up to the 300,000 daily mark necessary for the Fair's financial success.

Still at a loss to account for the failure of attendance to rise appreciably during July, the Fair management believes that part of it may be blamed on the drought and humidity wrapping the northeastern part of the country. Whereas during June the Fair Corporation had looked forward to July, now it is hopefully eyeing August.

In line with the introduction of bargain day tickets and the 9:30 p. m. reduction in entrance price from 75 cents to 40 cents, the horticultural exhibit known as Gardens on Parade announced yesday that its entrance price would be reduced from 40 cents to 25 cents.

In announcing this week-end's bargain days tickets, the Fair management declared that a wider range of food will be permitted on the ticket this time than was available last Saturday and Sunday.

Florida Stresses Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Florida's legislature has set up a department of highway safety. The law goes into effect August first.

Sayre Nomination Nonpolitical

(Continued from Page 1)

tee on Philippine affairs which formulated the economic cushioning program. He made an extensive study trip to the islands, and has been key man on insular affairs in the American Government since.

Going now to Manila, he will convey little of the color literally shed by his two predecessors, Mr. McNutt and Frank Murphy, present Attorney-General. He is, instead, a cautious diplomatist and a quiet, serious individual whose great sincerity and full academic background is likely to appeal to many Filipinos.

The job of High Commissioner is a delicate one, for under the Independence Act the United States retains a great deal of responsibility without having much specified authority. The High Commissioner must supervise and sometimes veto the acts and policies of the Philippine Government in the most tactful way, sometimes using what might be called extra-legal technique. Mr. Sayre is regarded as amply suited for this difficult task.

Former Commissioner McNutt, as an outspoken advocate of retention of the Philippines, sometimes aroused a false impression in certain quarters—that the American Government also favored retention. The fact is that the Administration sticks to the independence program in every detail, and carefully avoids leaning in the slightest degree toward re-examination.

However, this is today's situation. As the year for independence approaches, a new Administration may hold an entirely different viewpoint. But the authorities now point out the unwisdom of campaigning either for or against independence until the circumstances are seen which will surround its actual proclamation. Possibly service in Manila will make Mr. Sayre eager to forestall independence, as it did Mr. McNutt. But he will go out, if his nomination is confirmed by the Senate, with an entirely correct attitude.

No question arises about confirmation, which is expected speedily. Since 1933, Mr. Sayre has been, as Assistant Secretary of State, in charge of the Hull reciprocal treaty program. He has handled this difficult program ably, with much help from other Governmental departments. His relations with Secretary Hull have been particularly happy.

Mr. Sayre was on the faculty of Williams College and Harvard University, and in 1913 married Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President.

University Course Outshines Vacation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—An experiment in progressive education being conducted in Philadelphia by Temple University has made school so attractive for children, that, despite summer-time allurements, a nearly 100 per cent attendance is recorded daily.

Utilizing a group of primary and intermediate grade children in need of remedial reading, Temple is demonstrating progressive methods and putting into practice modern principles of education. About 100 boys and girls attend the sessions, which are taught by University students.

No child is naturally either inactive or lazy, according to Dr. J. Conrad Seegers, Professor of Education at Temple, who explained that the new method "does not discount the worth or the necessity of such skills as reading and arithmetic, but arranges and stimulates activities which throw children into a social situation."

Navy Cross Award

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy Cross was awarded July 26 to Lieut. Clarence V. Conlan of San Francisco who commanded the gunboat Monacacy during four months of a virtual siege on the Yangtze River in China last year.

Anglo-American Air-Mail Service

LONDON (AP) — The British Postmaster General announced July 26 that after Aug. 5 there will be two airmail services each week to the United States.

British air service from Southampton to New York by way of Botwood, Newfoundland, and Montreal, will begin on that date, supplementing the service by Pan American Airways.

Orville Wright Honored In Naming Aviation Day

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Presidential proclamation July 26 designated Aug. 19 of each year as National Aviation Day. Orville Wright was born Aug. 19, 1871.

Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation spoke of rapid development of aeronautics in recent years and said that "aviation in its many phases has come to exert a profound influence on the course of events throughout the world."

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Only twice a year is it possible to obtain these high grade shoes at reduced prices.
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Byrd Leads Lending Foes In Lengthy Senate Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27 — Two widely divergent points of view are defining themselves in the Senate debate on the lending bill, which is noticeable at once for the protracted nature of the sessions and the high level upon which the discussions thus far have been conducted. The Senate met yesterday at 11 a. m. and continued continuously for 12 hours. It met again at 11 today and prepared for another long argument.

The debate was unhurried and there were no signs of applying pressure to limit the expression of any Senator's viewpoint. On the contrary, some of the ablest members of the chamber presented their rival viewpoints which it seemed impossible to reconcile. Where the pressure to adjourn is complicating the situation is in the introduction of extraneous amendments by Senators who have given up hope of getting other measures through in separate bills. This may make for log-rolling and vote-swapping in the ultimate decision. For the moment at least the two sides are clearly presenting their case.

Outstanding for the opponents of the $2,490,000,000 bill is Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, leading a direct attack and supported by half a dozen others, mostly Republicans, including Taft of Ohio, Townsend of Delaware, Barbour of New Jersey, Davis of Pennsylvania, and Danaher of Connecticut.

Debt Would Mount

Mr. Byrd charged that the Government has already passed its $45,000,000,000 statutory debt limitation and that the new bill is an "evasion" to circumvent the legal limit. If this bill is passed, Mr. Byrd asserted, the total direct and indirect government debt would pass $62,000,000,000 by next June 30—"or nearly four times the amount of the debt in 1931."

"If we had a surplus of $500,000,000 each year, and this is a great amount of money, to pay on the debt it would require 56 years to reduce the debt to where it was 6 years ago," Mr. Byrd declared.

Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan interposed to say "we have tossed down the river probably $150,000,000,000 trying to prove that we can stretch a $60,000,000,000 country into a $80,000,000,000 country by spending the difference."

Mr. Byrd praised the judgment of Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, and said that he might favor the measure if the latter's conservative judgment were to rule.

"I wish to tell the Senate why the Administration does not give him that authority. It is because they are afraid Mr. Jones would not lend the money as freely as they would like to see it loaned!"

Proponents Speak

The opponents of the bill preached "economy." The advocates of the bill, on the other hand —represented by Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky and Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York—reiterated the thesis that money lending, for "self-liquidating" projects, such as the RFC, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the WPA have financed in the past, would make for more jobs, fill the hole left by private capital, and return the money to the Treasury. This led to a complicated debate over whether the Federal lending agencies are, on the whole, paying their way. There seemed to be agreement that RFC and PWA are making profits. On the other hand, Mr. Byrd cited, and nobody contradicted him, that the stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation, in which the Government has invested $100,000,000, is "valueless"; that loans of the Farm Security Administration are to a great degree non-recoverable, and that the general record is one to discourage further Federal lending.

Mr. Barkley offered additional modifying amendments, including one which would require State consent before the Federal Government could build toll highways and would give later control to the States.

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming entered the debate to propose amendments stipulating the loans should be so administered as not to compete with private enterprise.

Roosevelt Names Amen's Chief Aide As U. S. Attorney

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27 — That other matters of practical politics than the third term issue were discussed by President Roosevelt and Postmaster-General James A. Farley, National and New York Democratic Chairman, at their Hyde Park meeting last week-end was indicated here today in the nomination of Harold M. Kennedy, chief aide in the John Harlan Amen inquiry into official corruption in Kings County, for United States Senate confirmation as Federal Attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

The President's appointment of Mr. Kennedy fills a vacancy dating from January last, when the incumbent, Michael F. Walsh, was named Secretary of State by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. It defeats an effort by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Thomas G. Corcoran, of the New Deal "inner circle" in Washington, to have David Schenker, Securities and Exchange Commission Council, named to the post, and marks another prime appointment victory for Frank V. Kelly, Kings County Democratic boss and a key figure in Mr. Farley's reorganization drive in New York City.

Mr. Kennedy, an independent Democrat, has charge of the judicial investigations of the Amen proceedings, centering at present on the removal case against County Judge George W. Martin. His reputation as a special prosecutor goes back over a decade, beginning as chief assistant to Meier Steinbrink in the Kings County ambulance chasing inquiry in 1928. Prior to the Amen inquiry Mr. Kennedy received an appellate division assignment to investigate judicial affairs in Richmond County.

Brought Removal

In Kings County his handling of bench corruption charges has brought the removal of Magistrate Mark Rudich and public commendation from Special Assistant Attorney General Amen, who voiced regret today at losing Mr. Kennedy's "valuable services," but said he could "think of no one better qualified to render really constructive service in the Eastern District."

Mayor La Guardia's objection to the Kennedy name was based on the 44-year-old counsel's record as attorney in the successful suit by City Court employees to compel payment of salary increases. Mr. Corcoran's co-operation in behalf of Mr. Schenker was said to be part of his efforts to win control of the Democratic political machine in New York.

Mr. Kennedy is a native of Brooklyn where he received his law degree while teaching in the city's high schools and was admitted to the bar in 1924. Supreme Court Justice Steinbrink was an associate of the law firm in which he served his clerkship, and in 1931 Mr. Kennedy organized his own law firm.

On the High Seas

Postmaster-General Farley, who today is on the high seas for a vacation in Europe, obviously could not be reached for comment on the appointment, but persons close to him left no question that this choice federal plum had fallen into the Kennedy lap upon his recommendation. It is an office to which ambitious young lawyers aspire, for out of it has come national prominence to several, as notably instanced in the rise of Thomas E. Dewey, who served in it in an ad interim capacity.

Independent in his party activity, Mr. Kennedy is known to be pro-New Deal. His selection takes on added political siginficance, however, from the fact that he was top man on the list of the Kelly organization, and the close association between Mr. Farley and the Democratic leader of King's County, where the preponderant vote of down-state New York lies.

More than this, it was seen in political quarters here as indicative that Mr. Farley still has the Roosevelt Ear important patronage where organization is concerned.

A Twosome of National Chairmen

Wide World

James A. Farley
Postmaster General and Head of Democratic Party

John D. Hamilton
Who Directs the Activities of the Republican Party

Taken aboard the S. S. Manhattan, prior to sailing for Europe Wednesday, they are obviously friendly. Mr. Farley was accompanied by his two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth

Remains of Three Distinct Cultures Found by Researchers in Southwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Three distinct cultures can now be distinguished from the remains left by primitive peoples of the Southwest, who in a desert-like environment, built up some of the most advanced aboriginal civilizations of the New World, says Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., Smithsonian archaeologist, in a bulletin just issued by the Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology.

First, says the bulletin, is the Anasazi culture which includes everything once called "basket makers" or "Pueblo builders." Its remains, the most picturesque in the area, are scattered along the San Juan, Rio Grande, Upper Gila, Salt, and Little Colorado Rivers and through a good deal of Utah and esatern Nevada.

Hohokam Culture

Second is the Hohokam culture developed by a people who were, for the most part, dwellers in the lowlands. Differences between Anasazi and Hohokam are striking, as the archaeological picture is now unfolding. The Hohokam built rectangular, single-family houses of poles, brush, and plaster, whereas the Anasazi progressed from such dwellings to the great stone "apartment houses" sheltering scores of families, the ruins of which stand today.

The Hohokam progressed from flood-water irrigation of their fields to extensive canal systems; the Anasazi depended mainly on flood waters but in some sections dug small ditches. The Hohokam developed the fine arts of carving on shell, which was very rare among the Pueblo dwellers. The Anasazi domesticated the turkey; the Hohokam did not. There were also distinctive differences in their pottery styles.

Where Culture Centered

The third culture and the latest to be differentiated is the Mogollon, named for a prominent mountain range in the district where the remains are found. The Mogollon peoples apparently centered in the San Francisco and Mimbres valleys in southwestern New Mexico, although traces of their culture are found extending in all directions for considerable distances.

These people combined hunting and agriculture. Hunting seems to have been a much more important activity with them than with the people of the other two culture complexes. They lived in rounded, semisubterranean houses at first, and gradually developed Pueblo type dwellings.

These three cultures progressed side by side for many centuries, Dr. Roberts points out. Each was more or less influenced by the others, and all three, it is probable, were profoundly influenced by changing climatic conditions. This is most apparent with the Anasazi, because of the possibility of dating their remains from the timbers of the pueblos and correlating these dates with the periods of moisture and drought indicated by the width of tree rings.

104 Indicted in Harlan

HARLAN, Ky. (AP)—A special grand jury indicted 104 persons July 26 on charges resulting from a battle between National Guardsmen and United Mine Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) coal mine pickets June 14. The jury recommended bonds totaling $535,000.

Kansas City Faces Drive on Gambling

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP) — The new Police Board which Gov. Lloyd C. Stark appointed after he wrested control of the department from Boss Tom Pendergast's Democratic machine is out to smash the city's $20,000,000-a-year gambling rackets.

Edgar Shook, Board President, said all sorts of gambling games must go. A firm which supplied track news to bookies was ordered to "fold up and leave town." Mr. Shook warned that everything used in gambling places, including telephones, radios and restaurant fixtures would be destroyed by raiders.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday—Station WIXAL: Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m). Station WIXAR, 15.13mc. (19.8m.) (chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m.) services 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Cochran Seeks Senate Seat

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—Gov. R. L. Cochran filed today for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator. Now serving his third term as Governor, he will oppose Senator Edward R. Burke, administration critic, who announced he will seek re-election. Gov. Cochran retired recently as chairman of the Council of State Governments after holding the office two terms.

Arizona Is Rich in Pay Ore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Asbestos, barite, copper sulphate, feldspar, gypsum, onyx, sodium sulphate, sericite, molybdenum, tungsten, vanadium. Arizonians were astonished when it was announced that production of all these minerals will be shown in an eight-reel moving picture, "Arizona and Its Mining Industry," to be made next fall as an educational feature for the United States Bureau of Mines.

Every schoolboy knows that Arizona has led the Nation in copper production every year since 1907, hence its nickname of "Copper State." It is also well known that substantial quantities of gold and silver are mined here, as well as some lead and zinc. That is, about the extent of the average Arizonians knowledge of his State's mining, which led all other industries in 1938 with a total output worth $60,532,996. He does not realize that Arizona probably has a wider assortment of useful metals and "non-metallics" than probably any other state.

Each of these "minor minerals" occupies only a small place in the statistics, and they are produced in such widely separated localities, often far from the main highways and railroads, that the whole story never gets to the public.

* * *

News for Kingman

Kingman, away up in the northwest corner close to Boulder Dam, knows all about the feldspar deposit and grinding mill right at its door, from which carloads are shipped every week to Pacific Coast potteries. But Kingman knows nothing of the gypsum beds down by the Mexican border, nor the plant at Douglas which makes most of the building plaster used in Arizona and is working up a good business among farmers who find gypsum an excellent soil improver.

Asbestos is a commonplace to the people of Gila County, especially those of Globe where much of the "serpentine" is sorted and prepared for shipment; but the rest of Arizona has heard of it only vaguely as a fireproof material in theater curtains. Far off in the "Painted Desert" northeast of Flagstaff, truckloads of copper sulphate roll away every day from a vast blanket of ore too low-grade for mining in the usual way but ideal for extraction of the "bluestone" indispensable to so many chemical processes.

Near Camp Verde is a mountain of sodium sulphate which is worked only intermittently because of transportation costs. As long as it is there, America will never be short of this salt so essential to paper making and a thousand industrial needs. California oil-well drillers would be badly handicapped without the barite quarried from a number of veins in northern Yuma County. Barite, which looks so much like white quartz, makes a "heavy sludge" of peculiar qualities to shut off gas pressure, and has many other uses.

* * *

Sericite Is Versatile

At Buckeye, a mill is being set up to grind sericite from a deposit four miles south of there; 300 tons a month will be shipped for California for mixing with motor lubricants, cosmetic manufacture, finishing roofing material, and other purposes.

Any motorist who grabs a ball of colored "agate" when he shifts gears probably holds in his hand a piece of onyx from a quarry near Phoenix. Some of the finest turquoise ever offered to the world's lovers of beautiful stone came from a mine in Mohave County, owned by the famous Tiffany's.

Molybdenum and vanadium, employed as alloys in high-grade steels, are mined in substantial quantities at Mammoth, Arizona, and found in many other places. Tungsten is even more generally distributed; proven ore bodies are estimated to contain from 5,800,000 to 7,800,000 pounds of recoverable tungsten.

* * *

Strong on Manganese

If Arizonas manganese ore reserves in the Artillery Peak district are not the largest in the United States, they are at least in second place. Other Arizona deposits are smaller, but still of potential importance.

This scarcely begins the catalogue of Arizonas known mineral resources—but known only to a few engineers and other specialists, not to the general public. In fact, the people of Arizona are not a great deal better informed on the minerals of their state than were the roaring, roistering miners of Tombstone in the heyday of that historic camp. They supposed that they were mining "silver chloride."

It was not until 1937 that Carl A. Rasor, making an investigation for the Arizona Bureau of Mines, determined that there had never been any silver chloride in Tombstone; all its millions care from the earth in the form of bromyrite. Moreover, Mr. Rasor found in the Tombstone mines 98 different minerals, bearing names ranging from the simplicity of opal to the complications of cuprodescloizite. It is doubtful if the pioneers ever so much as heard of more than half a dozen of these. In fact, there was one that nobody ever heard of until Mr. Rasor, in pursuing his studies, came across traces of a mineral previously unknown to natural science.

Ernest Douglas

Winnipeg Rejects Reich Barter Plan

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (CP)—Premier John Bracken's proposal to barter Manitoba produce for $300,000 worth of German electrical machinery has been rejected by members of Winnipeg's City Council. A resolution condemning the projected scheme was carried by a vote of 10 to 3.

A recent announcement by Mr. Bracken said the Province had been offered German technical equipment at prices 25 per cent below the cost Canadian firms could meet in exchange for surplus agricultural produce. The Premier at that time said Manitoba probably would proceed with plans for a barter trade agreement with Germany under terms laid down by the Dominion Government.

WPA Worker Repays

WASHINGTON (AP) — A WPA worker in River Grove, Ill., has sent $1.50 to the Treasury to reimburse it for a sledge hammer he said he had accidentally taken home from his work. It was put in the "conscience fund."

Good Templars Invite Dickinson To Speak at Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27 — Gov. Luren D. Dickinson of Michigan, who recently catapulted into the national spotlight with a denunciation of drinking at the Governors' Conference in Albany and New York, has been invited to be principal speaker on Good Templars Day, Aug. 26, at the New York World's Fair, it was announced by the National Grand Lodge here.

Hoping to have nation-wide broadcasting facilities on that day, officials of the organization declared the occasion would give Governor Dickinson an opportunity to launch the reform movement he is held ready to sponsor. The Good Templars also hold that the Governor's presence at their ceremonies would aid their program for enrolling an additional 100,000 Templars and effectuating the slogan of the order, "A Dry America by 1950."

Declaring that young people are drinking less nowadays and manifest a strong desire to know the facts on alcohol, Mrs. Martha von Gegerfelt, secretary of the World's Fair special committee, said they expected that the results of the gathering would be far-reaching, especially among the youth of America.

The Good Templars hold that repeal has proved a failure and that the swing-back for suppression of the legalized liquor traffic is gathering strength rapidly.

"The liquor interests officially concede 5,000 dry victories out of 7,000 local option elections, and they give evidence of great concern over the rising public anger from the existing conditions of vice and general lawlessness linked with their operations," the Templars report.

The organization estimated that 10,000 rural and other communities will vote dry before the end of this year and that this is but the beginning of a movement that will re-establish prohibition within the next 11 years and with a national administration pledged to its effective enforcement.

Lewis Attack on Garner Adds To Strain on House Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—A bitter personal attack by John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, upon Vice-President Garner in the course of an extraordinary House Committee hearing today, throws added confusion upon the already strained relationship in the Democratic leadership of the House, besides having a possible effect on the 1940 Presidential race.

Mr. Lewis had been called to testify today before the House Labor Committee in a final effort to work out some sort of a compromise on amendments to the wage-hour act.

Words Recorded

Mr. Lewis' words were so violent as to require recording because they will inevitably become a part of the political scene. They express the bitter hostility which the Lewis faction of organized labor feels to the Presidential aspirations of Mr. Garner. Mr. Lewis attacked the Vice-President as a "labor-baiting, poker-playing, whiskey-drinking, evil old man." He charged that Mr. Garner was to blame for Congressional attacks on labor during the current session including the drive in the House to pass amendments to the Wage-Hour Act to eliminate agricultural processing workers from its protection.

If the Lewis explosion were only the angry utterances of one labor leader they would be passed over or ignored. But they come at a time when there is growing tension between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Garner, when the latter's partisans are avowedly working for his nomination; when a caucus by militant New Dealers in the House is seeking a show-down with conservative Democrats over the very wage-hour amendments on which Mr. Lewis talked, and when the heat from such an explosion may ignite the dry tinder already gathered for a big political bonfire.

"I'm against him individually, personally, concretely, and in the abstract," shouted Mr. Lewis. "I'm against him in 1939 and will be against him in 1940 when he runs for President. He'll never achieve the Presidency of this great Republic by baiting labor and seeking to debase America."

Garner Silent

Vice-President Garner shortly thereafter was asked to comment on the attack. "I have no comment to make," he said, "I never make criticisms or comment on anything."

Mr. Lewis' appearance before the House Labor Committee today was the latest of a singular chain of events, stemming from the belief that the conservative-dominated Rules Committee is bottling up Administration measures. Already 51 New Dealers of the House have signed a petition requiring an automatic call for a Party caucus which is set for tomorrow night. Conservative Democrats are planning to absent themselves in an effort to frustrate the move which does not have the approval of regula rleaders.

Under the compulsion of Mr. Cox, Chairman Mary T. Norton of the Labor Committee agreed to call today's conference of industry, labor, and agriculture in a last desperate attempt to compromise the differences between the Administration's wage-hour amendments and those of Representative Graham A. Barden (D) of North Carolina. It was at this hearing that the Lewis explosion came. He spoke in behalf of C. I. O. and Labor's Nonpartisan League, and declared their "great membership is opposed to the amendments of this act."

Lobbyists Included

Lobbyists, Mr. Lewis charged, have infested the Capital seeking to repeal the 25-cents-an-hour minimum. He pounded the table as he demanded that "labor be assured of 25 cents an hour." It was at this point that he made his assault on Mr. Garner, and sprang from that to the "spectacle" in the House where "a Republican minority aided by renegade Democrats performed a war dance round the prostrate form of labor in the well of the House."

Mr. Lewis said, "I object to Mr. Garner's putting his foot on the neck of millions of Americans by conducting the intrigues in this session of Congress against every proposal to protect the rights of labor." He argued that all the wage-hour amendments be laid aside, and later attacked Congress generally, charging "this Congress has made no contribution to the well-being of Americans in the seven months which it has been in session at the expense of the taxpayers."

Attacks Discussed

Friends of Mr. Garner professed delight over the Lewis attack, asserting that its tone would bring support. The outburst immediately became the subject of discussion throughout political circles.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The City of the Four Winds

A Tale of New York One Hundred Years Ago

By Emma Gelders Sterne

Chapter Four

It was a long ride and, at the end of it, still no house whose door Kate had the courage to approach. The square was newly laid out, and there were some huddled shanties and one or two fine brick houses still unoccupied. But beyond the houses there were fields and little running brooks and trees and some lambs behind a fence that tried to follow them. When they had come out of sight of any house at all, Kate would have turned back but Timothy had found the railway track set above the grassy road. A track, he argued, would have to go somewhere, and it would be fun to walk the wooden ties and see where they came out.

And so they had found the Dragon's hill and the tunnel and, with sharper eyes than Jonathan's, the little house in the brambles. No sooner had she pushed the door open than Kate saw at once it was made for them. There was even a stove the men had left in one corner, tipped over on one side and rusty. And there was a pot beside it and a broom of sorts and a three-legged stool.

Kate took off her three extra petticoats and cut one up (with the little scissors that had been her mother's and hung always from her belt in true housewifely fashion) and made a curtain which she fastened to the window, because a window without a curtain has a lonesome, unloved look about it. But she left the flowering branch of the hawthorne that would be sticking itself through the opening.

Next morning Tim went out and found a brook in the bit of woods in the gully and farther on some cows on the edge of a pasture and an old Dutchman milking. He gave Tim a pail full of milk and said he could have more any time for the asking. Best of all, he asked no questions, showed no curiosity as to where Tim had come from or what he was doing.

An Unexpected Guest

In the three days since they had settled down in the cabin Kathleen had rehearsed a dozen ways in which she would explain their position. But it is safe to say that the girl was no more at a loss than Johnny, when she saw him standing in the doorway.

"It's all right, Kate." Timothy's voice was tremulous with relief. "It's only him—the schoolmaster." The door creaked wide on its hinges. A shaft of dusty sunlight crossed the little room and laid its light on the figure of the girl. Johnny saw that she was young, no older than himself, and smaller by half a head. Her hair was red, like Timothy's, and the baby, reaching up its arms, pulled a curl of it.

"You've no cause to be worrying, Kate." Tim urged.

"No cause at all," Johnny stammered.

A slow smile came over the girl's face, first at the corners of her mouth, then, reassuringly, into her eyes.

"Come in, if you must," she said in a voice like Tim's. "Faith and come in and close the door."

"I can't ask you to have a chair," she added, laughingly. "Our landlord hasn't thought to provide us with any."

"We haven't any table, too," Michael added.

"So Kate says every meal can be a picnic!" Tim shouted as he went out the door to return presently with a tin pail of milk.

Ellen had brought out her red mug and set it in the center of a kerchief spread on the floor for a tablecloth. The pot of greens was lifted off the fire, and they all dipped in with the Apostle spoons, while the potatoes were cooling. Then Jonathan had remembered a bag in his pocket and the McGilvrays, it turned out, were very fond of peanuts.

When he finally left them, Patsy was prancing around as perky as the bantam hen and Tommy was singing Yankee Doodle in a rhythm all his own.

Johnny had got the story of the McGilvrays piecemeal. Of the life in the little house in Kilkenny County, of their journey from Cork Cove, of the four weeks on shipboard and of their discovery of the house, he received eventually the liveliest impressions.

Johnny's Happy Idea

At supper time that evening, however, he had said nothing about his adventure of the afternoon. He understood Kathleen's dread of discovery, but he determined the first chance he had to take his mother up to the cabin. He was sure that she would be useful to the McGilvrays.

Several days passed before he had the opportunity to exercise his knight errantry.

At last came the day on which the Captain was expected to start running the railroad train. He came down to breakfast in a new bottle-green swallow tailed coat and a champagne colored waistcoat with a tracery of silk embroidery on the wide lapels. His choker was so high and stiff that it almost met the whiskers encircling his cheeks. He carried in his hand a small broadside of the sort that is easily pasted on walls. This he presented with becoming modesty to Mrs. Martin.

"I have ventured to bring you a schedule of the trains."

While it was being passed from hand to hand around the table Johnny had an idea.

"That place I want you to go to is reached very easily on the railroad." He leaned over and addressed his mother eagerly, but the Captain interrupted.

"You're not speaking of making the trip with me today?"

"I was, sir. Not all the way to Harlem, of course."

"I'm afraid any part of the way would be impossible, on the steamcars. While I don't consider the risk very great" (here the Captain caught Mr. Green's eye upon him and he raised his voice to greater emphasis and repeated) "I consider the risk to be nothing at all, yet—one has one's sense of responsibility—I shall make the up trip quite alone."

"You have your school to attend in any case," Mrs. Post whispered to Johnny. "But if you are so desirous of making this little excursion I can order the carriage and call for you at three."

"That's my mother," Johnny said to Tim, when the open carriage with liveried coachman and two bay horses came round the corner of Chatham Street in front of the schoolhouse. Tim who had been invited to ride to Dragon's Hill with them was a little abashed by so much splendor.

The Ride to Dragon's Hill

Timothy's shyness was contagious. As they clattered up the Broadway, Johnny began to wonder uneasily just what his mother would think of the children in the cabin on Dragon's Hill.

But Mrs. Post wanted to be agreeable. She had the coachman draw up presently at a bakery shop and suggested that the boys go inside and choose something to refresh them on the way. They came out again with those new and deplorably sticky concoctions called cream puffs, and a long loaf of French bread which Tim held straight up in the carriage like a flagpole.

"I wanted to get cream puffs for Kathleen and Michael and Ellen and Patsy, too," Johnny explained between mouthfuls, "but Timothy said they would rather have the bread."

"You could have had both," his mother said, "though there's not time to go back now if we're to return at anything like our dinner time."

"We haven't so very much farther to go, but we could save time," Johnny suggested hopefully at least, "if we rode up the railroad tracks. And it's perfectly safe because you know the Captain said he'd be coming on the down track this afternoon. And the carriage wheels fit the track all right because we rode them that time we went for dinner at Mrs. Murray's farm."

"But Murray's is quite out of town!" Mrs. Post was puzzled.

"Kate calls it Dragon's Hill, where our house is," Tim said.

Modest Pretensions

"It's not a house you would notice much." Johnny didn't want his mother to expect a great deal. "In fact, it's more a tool-shed than a house. But they've got a stove and a chimney."

"And a side board, too." Tim's eye shone. "We made it out of some boards the other day and pinned Kate's other petticoat around for drapery and we've got plates, too. Some sort of shells. I picked them up on the river front and Kate scrubbed them and all the colors came out like a rainbow."

"We're almost there, ma," cried Johnny. "The horses will make this mile in nothing at all." Indeed, once the carriage wheels were set on the smooth rails the horses appeared to fly with their load.

"When we get there," Tim said, "I'd be glad ma'am to show you my hen."

The city was left behind now and in the rural landscape the spring was close about them, green and magical. Ahead was the hill, and if you knew where to watch for it just above the tunnel's mouth you could see a little plume of smoke white as moth's wings.

"Kate's got the fire lighted." Tim scarcely waited for the carriage to stop before he leaped out, waving the loaf of bread like a baton in a triumphant march. "I'll go ahead and tell her you're coming. Sure and she'll be that proud!"

The coachman swung the carriage onto the high brown grass.

"There ain't any place fitten for you to set foot on," he muttered gloomily. "Mister Jonathan hadn't oughtn't to brought you way out here in the brambles."

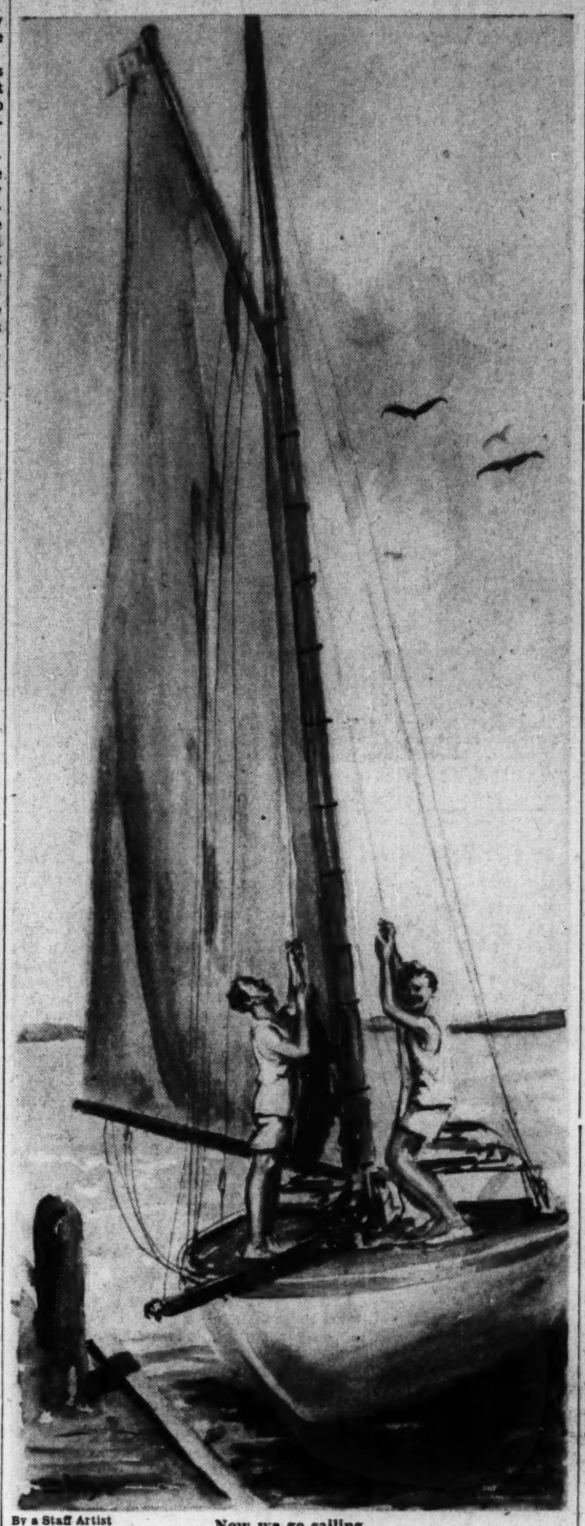
"But he knows," Mrs. Post spoke with copy-book precision, "that I am always glad to do what is needful and especially to be of use to the strangers within our gates."

"Maybe we shouldn't have come," said Johnny, but his mother swept ahead of him into the little house with such confidence that even Kathleen stepped back to let her pass.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Kathleen and Timothy McGilvray, with their younger brother and sisters, having arrived in New York alone, had eluded the ship's officers who wanted to ship them back to Ireland. Their father had absentmindedly let the boat sail without him and been left in Ireland. Trying to get as far as possible from the wharf, the children found a kindly omnibus driver who offered them a ride to Washington Square. This was the story Jonathan Post gathered gradually as he talked to Kathleen and Timothy. Jonathan, a monitor in school, seeing a new boy in his room, discovered Timothy, and after school followed him far out of town to a shanty near the railroad tunnel.



By a Staff Artist

Now we go sailing

Youth in Many Lands

Book Reviews

Leif the Viking

Vigorous adventures of Viking sea rovers whose dragon ships swept the northern waters are vividly portrayed in the splendid telling of the life story of the most famous of them in "Leif Erikson, The Lucky," by Frederic A. Kummer.

In Red Erik's absence, his son, Leif, was considered by his mother the head of the family, though the farm was left in charge of Sigurd One-Leg, who also taught the boys the handling of weapons and the fighting tales of the Viking race. A new dawn, however, was about to break in the way of men's thinking—faith in the White Christ was about to emerge in the north. Before Erik the Red returned, from Norway the Christian message had come to Iceland.

Erik the Red came back from his wanderings and brought word of new lands to the westward where he wanted at once to build a colony away from the people who were turning from the old gods. His own family needed to be watched. Finally under his lead a fleet of 25 ships with 900 people set sail for Eriksfjord in Greenland.

Later, Leif traveled to Norway, and spent a winter there at the court of the Christian King Olaf. Before he left Nidaros, King Olaf presented him with a shining sword, its gold and ivory hilt fashioned in the shape of a cross, with the command to bring the folk of Greenland to the true faith, Leif was heavy of heart for he knew he faced bitter strife with his father in carrying out the king's command. Leif's mother and brothers became Christians, but Red Erik clung to the ancient gods.

Sometime after Leif returned from Norway, once again he set forth—this time on his greatest voyage of discovery. The success of that voyage is a historical event of the year 1000.

A Chinese Family

The purposeful living of a remarkable family, all in action for China during dramatic years of sweeping changes is stirringly told in "Three Sisters, the Story of the Soong Family of China," by Cornelia Spencer. Father Soong, ambitious, kindly and good, was not afraid to do things that were new though others might not dare. He was a man who loved his country above all else, but he wanted a changed China. As a youngster, taken to America to learn from an uncle the routine of a silk and tea shop, he yearned for a Western education that he might thereby serve his country. He was ready to work for what he dreamed of, and all his life he worked ardently and enthusiastically in all his undertakings, the greatest being the largest publishing business in the world which he founded. He and Mother Soong were leaders in educational and social reforms. As background for Father Soong's dreams and the activities of Mother Soong stood the Soong home, a very bulwark of security. Here was peace and safety. Here each one of the Soong Six, three daughters and three sons, felt one was not alone, but each a part of a loyal, closely knit group.

The story of the three sisters Ai-ling, Ching-ling, and Mei-ling is told in fiction form but entirely based on fact. What they think and do when they are young children in China makes them ready to gain from their American training and education the necessary poise and power for their unusual social careers. Their admiration and devotion to each other is utterly charming. Each one by her marriage has high position with grave responsibilities to share, that brings them actively into the political situations of their country today. Ai-ling is the wife of Dr. H. H. Kung, the head of the government, Ching-ling is the widow of Sun Yat-Sen, the founder of the Chinese Republic, and Mei-ling is the wife of the leader of the armies and wartime dictator, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

With Cob's Circus

Gay and amusing were the adventures of Peter and Santa the summer they spent tenting with Uncle Gus in "Circus Shoes," by Noel Streatfeild. When the children had lived with their Aunt Rebecca Possit in London they had no friends or relatives to give them good times. They gave each other good times though. They knew that somewhere Aunt Rebecca had a brother, for every Christmas he sent her a Christmas card. But that was all they knew, for Aunt Rebecca simply tucked the card into her mirror and kept it there until another year brought her a new one.

When Peter and Santa were left to fend for themselves it was April, and the Christmas card with "Cob's Circus" and "Gus" was all the guide they had to lead them to an unknown relative. Poor dears, they had never seen a circus, but with all their ignorance of one sort and another they succeeded in finding the poster that told them to follow the green stars for Cob's Circus.

Just as in her two earlier books, "Ballet Shoes" and "Tennis Shoes," Miss Streatfeild has made many readers glad to know the girls and boys she writes about, again this will be true of the circus friends of various nationalities with whom Peter and Santa had jolly good times.

* * *

Top honors have been given to "Circus Shoes" in England, for it has received the award of the Carnegie Medal.

The Newbery award in the United States was also announced late last month. It was given to "Thimble Summer," by Elizabeth Enwright, reviewed on this page on August 25, 1938. Both of these medals are given annually to the books selected by librarians as the most distinguished books of the year for boys and girls in each country.

Exploring Art

A beginner's book that will successfully guide an interested explorer into the world of creative and appreciative art is "Adventuring in Art," by Kathryn Dean Lee. One chapter is devoted to a simple discussion of basic art principles that the language of art may be clearly understood and rightly used. Special emphasis is given to the principle of rhythm which is fundamental in all the arts. Details of activities and experiments are given at the close of each chapter which will prove valuable for either individual or group work. There are chapters on design, color, drawing, and printing, home decoration and costume.

The second half of the book is given to three imaginary journeys into the world of art, architecture, sculpture, and painting. The author is a teacher of Fine Arts, University High School, University of Chicago.

Mary Adeline Whitney

* * *

Farthing and Family

The Five Farthings—or in other words, Mr. and Mrs. Farthing and their three children—were obliged to leave their country home and begin life all over again in the heart of London. Everything was new to them; even the art of jumping on and off buses lent a thrill to their outings; but to Vivien, the eldest, who had a secret urge to write a book, the City, with its old buildings, was a never ending source of delight and inspiration.

The small flat into which the family packed itself happened to be next door to a large firm of publishers, and Vivien's interest in literature was quickened by a chance introduction to the inner workings of the business. The flat was also closely involved in a mystery which was baffling London publishers. How Vivien helped to solve the mystery, while at the same time getting her foot onto the first rung of the literary ladder, is told in a bright and entertaining way that should make a strong appeal to budding writers. This pleasant tale is told in "Five Farthings," by Monica Redlich.

Come to Kenya

"Birds and Beasts in Africa" is the title of Lord Baden-Powell's latest book, which is so filled with happiness and fun that one wonders why everybody does not travel to Kenya where, in the village of Nyeri, the Chief Scout has his winter quarters.

"If only we could all live in such a lovely country as this, how happy we should be!" he writes, and goes on to tell, not only of his bird and beast neighbors, but also of the many curious and interesting humans he meets with. The book is written, naturally enough, for Scouts, giving valuable hints learnt from natives as to the best way of carrying heavy loads; how to induce bees to occupy a hive by whistling a certain tune to them; how to form a "Bird Club" in your garden and, incidentally, how to preserve your good humor when the pile of dainty food so carefully put out is eaten up by a hyena and the table kicked over to register disgust! But it will also appeal to readers of all ages who love the outdoors, and who can enter into the wild joy of spending a night in a tree-top house from the balcony of which the jungle beasts can be seen from sunset to sunrise following one another onto the moonlit stage below.

The book is illustrated by charming water-color sketches and numerous pen-and-ink drawings by the author, the latter being stamped with that inimitable humor which is one of the Chief Scout's greatest charms. **D. A. L.**

Leif Erikson, The Lucky, by Frederic A. Kummer. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $2.00.

Three Sisters, The Story of the Soong Family of China, by Cornelia Spencer. New York: John Day. $2.00.

Circus Shoes, by Noel Streatfeild. New York: Random House. $2.00.

Adventuring in Art, by Kathryn Dean Lee. New York: Appleton-Century Co. $2.25.

Five Farthings, by Monica Redlich. London: J. M. Dent. 6s. net.

Birds and Beasts in Africa, by Lord Baden-Powell. London: Macmillan. 4s. 6d. net.

Skippers All

To Double on Our Course, We Must Tack or Jibe

By Arthur H. Baldwin

Close to shore on the other side of the lake we decide to come about. We must or we shall go aground.

So we tack, that is we give our sails a good full, then, quite gently so as not to stop the boat, we push the tiller over toward the mainsail. The boat rounds up into the wind. We push the tiller all the way over. The bow crosses through the wind. We loosen the starboard jib sheet and tighten the port one.

As we go through the wind the mainsail passes across the boat over our heads. The sail now fills on the port side of our boat. We allow it to fill, line up the sail with the wind direction fly again by moving the bow and angle across the lake on the starboard tack. We are zigzagging from one side of the lake to the other, but we are making headway against the wind. Each tack sees us nearer our goal. Whenever the boat heels or leans too much, we ease the tiller a little, and wind spills from the sails. But most of the time we are sailing with our deck just awash.

Soon we are at the head of the lake. We wish to turn and sail back to our mooring. We can do so in two ways. We can either go about, or we can jibe. If we go about, we will again bring our boat's bow into the wind and let it cross through the wind. If we jibe we'll be letting the wind cross our stern.

We Tack Again

We decide to come about since tacking is the safer of the two maneuvers. Only, this time, we allow the boat's head to swing all the way off the wind as soon as we are about, releasing both sheets. Our boom and sails swing well away from the starboard deck. We pull up the centerboard. We trim our sails to make sure that they are right. Their upper portions must be at right angles to the breeze which is now coming over our stern.

We are running free, toward a long point which juts out toward an island on the north side of the lake. As we skirt this point we must ease our sheets perhaps a foot more. The wind is dead aft low. We are a little uneasy. Should the wind shift a trifle to the southward, it might touch the back of our mainsail and throw it violently across the boat. So we watch the jib. If that sail (hanging limp because of the blanketing effect of the mainsail) should fly out to port we will push the tiller a little toward the mainsail. But it doesn't, and we come through the bottle neck between point and island safely.

We sigh with satisfaction and head toward the north cove that is opposite our pier, trimming in our sails a bit.

At this time our boat is sailing as quickly as she ever will, with the sails broad off and both pulling, the centerboard up, and her crew and helmsman sitting amidships to keep her in the right trim. Every once in a while a fairly large sea comes up from astern and tends to throw the bow around, but the man at the helm watches her carefully and keeps her on her course.

Then, at last we are in the cove across the lake from our landing. We decide to jibe, and finish our sail by reaching across the lake.

Reaching Is Fine

Now, the jibe can be a dangerous maneuver or it can be a safe one. All depends upon whether it is planned for or not. To plan for it make these preparations: get the centerboard down; let the jib sheet man forget his jib and turn to the mainsheet, as soon as you are ready to jibe let him commence to haul in on the main sheet.

As the sail comes in, the helmsman will keep the sail filled by holding the boat's head off the wind, but not too far off the wind. But when the mainsail comes just as close to amidships as the sheet will allow, he slowly puts tiller over. The close-hauled sail passes gently from one side of the boat to the other. The boat's bow swings around onto the other tack. The sheet is allowed to run out slowly until the boat is on the desired other course, and the jibe is over. In the meanwhile the jib has been taking care of itself.

This jibe heads us across the lake toward our pier on what is known as a broad reach. Our sails are eased off to a position that is about halfway between the run and the beat positions. Again our mainsail is in line with our masthead fly. Our centerboard is still down and we are on the most enjoyable point of sailing of all. Reaching is grand. We seem to be flying as the little boat dishes up her quota of spray. Neither one of our sheet-ropes is fastened to our cleats. We have kept them loose purposely all through the sail, holding them in our hands with ease after taking a turn about the cleats. This was done for safety's sake.

In short order, though, our pier looms up before us.

We shall start our next, and last, article by taking our boat up to the pier—the end of our first sail together!

(This is the fifth article in this series on sailing. The sixth, and last, will be published on this page Aug. 3 Thursday.)

Portrait of Young Cat

If you would know my cat: he moves like the wind in the reeds;
Black as spilled ink and paper-white are his furs,
When he shakes his head, his eyes make a bright half-circle of beads.
At a touch, he explodes like a snapdragon into loud purrs.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

The Camp Cook Builds a Fire

By Louise Hildebrand

Camp cooking begins with fire building. Fire was one of man's first friends, and there is still no inanimate thing that can be more companionable and cheerful and comforting. Like man's first animal friend, the dog, it serves you faithfully as long as you are its lord and master. But fire can also be elusive and mischievous.

When you can conjure up a camp fire at will to break the silence of the wilderness with its merry cackle, to make a lighted room in the blackness of the night, to cook your dinner and waft its fragrance into your nostrils, or to warm your bones even while it laughs in the teeth of a storm, then you have mastered the first and most important part of the art of camping.

Now building a fire is easy enough if you have a sheltered fireplace, some newspapers, plenty of matches and lots of nice dry wood, but suppose you are suddenly caught in a full-fledged storm and have nothing to work with except matches and a pocket knife—can you still produce a fire quickly and skillfully before your party grows ravenous with hunger and chilled through with the cold? If you can build a fire under these circumstances, you can probably build one whenever called upon, but if you are not quite sure, you had better read the rest of this article.

Make a Good Clearing

The first step is to select a good location. If the wind is blowing, it will be necessary to build a shelter of rocks, or, in the absence of available rocks, to dig a small trench in which to start your fire. If you are an Easterner, you can build your fire between two green logs, but if you are camping in California, most of the timber will be too large and too dry to make this practicable.

If the ground is dry, it is very important to make a good big clearing, free of all combustible material such as dry leaves and wood, for a considerable distance around your proposed fireplace, unless of course you prefer to cook over a forest fire. In the meantime, all your assistants (especially the tenderfeet if there are any) should be out gathering wood while you do the planning.

Now, of course, you can't ignite a log with a match, so the first thing you need, after you have prepared a fireplace, is some kindling. Kindling consists of any substance that will ignite readily, such as paper, tinder, dry pine needles, leaves or grass, and small dry twigs. In case there is no natural kindling available, or if it is raining and everything is soaking wet, take your trusty pocket knife and a stick and, cutting under the wet surface of the stick, make a good big pile of shavings. Another way to do it is to carve the stick up until it looks like a miniature pine tree and plant it upright in the center of the fireplace.

The next step is to build a structure that will take fire from the kindling and burst forth in a beautiful blaze. Tenderfeet are impatient and usually try to ignite the kindling before they have built a framework of fuel around it. The result is a little candle flame that is swallowed up by a stray breeze before you have had time to feed it, and it takes repeated efforts and a whole stack of burned matches before the poor struggling flame grows up into a healthy campfire.

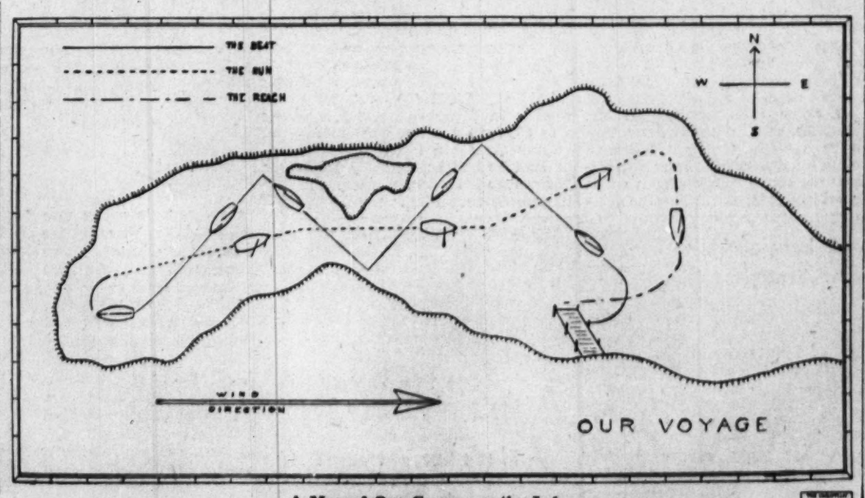
So take time out to build an honest-to-goodness structure of some sort. Here you may revert to your early childhood and pretend you are building a house. It can be a square or a three-sided log cabin, sticks laid criss-cross to make walls, with the kindling inside and a sort of thatched roof over it; or it can be an Indian tepee or a lean-to against a rock wall, but always with the kindling inside and underneath and sticks of gradually larger size around and over it. And remember, in building it, that your fire needs air and your house must be quite leaky and drafty. A bale of hay contains a lot of fuel, but will not burn readily because no oxygen can circulate through it.

Now at last you are ready to light your match, and if you have followed directions a single match should do the trick.

Be Sure to Tend Your Fire

As soon as the fire is going, put water on to boil. I don't know what's on the menu, but it's a safe bet that hot water will come in handy for soup, hot drinks, or dishwashing, or something else. The beauty of boiling water is that water can't burn; so stoke the fire to a lively dance at first until it forms a good bed of glowing coals. Later, when it comes to cooking solid food, you will have to depend on a small steady flame and sometimes little more than red-hot coals, or dinner may meet a premature and tragic end. From now on, never become so absorbed in the art of cookery that you forget to tend the fire. Your dinner must neither burn nor freeze.

And now for the last step, but not the least. Put your fire out when you leave camp. Soak the ashes with water and bury them with earth. Deserted campfires have a strange way of coming to life. I have seen a fire that had burned slowly along a root almost underground for what must have been days, and finally emerged several yards away ready to rise up and fight. Remember—fire will serve you faithfully only so long as you are its absolute lord and master.



A Map of Our Course on the Lake

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"To Take Us Lands Away"

THIS SPRING SOMEONE placed upon my desk a sprig of apple blossom. Now it is a rule of human nature that all flowers, finding their way to the hand, are immediately held to the nose. And, as I obeyed the common impulse, I received a surprise. Not that the odor was other than as I remembered it. Although, for one reason or another, I had not really sniffed an apple blossom in years, there was no change in that delicate fragrance. It was just that the frail breath of those flowers lifted me and whisked me away with such thoroughness that I should have been startled if someone, standing at my elbow, had spoken to me of this or that immediate concern.

I stood under a gnarled veteran of a tree that sheltered a white house. The whole canopy of branches above me was bursting with fragrant pink and white. My school dress was freshly starched and clean. And I waved good-by to Mother—Mother, smiling in the morning sunshine, who had just reached a blossom for me to wear to school. Time and place had become nothing. The transition was complete.

Emily Dickinson says that "there is no frigate like a book to take us lands away." But a vagrant odor, though less tangible than a book, makes quite as good a bark for voyaging.

* * *

Take, for instance, that indescribable odor that pervades a country schoolhouse, particularly when it is first opened after the summer holidays. Never could I analyze that odor, but those who have once known it will never forget. It is not really pleasing, but it is intriguing. I suppose it is the combination of chalk dust, books, and good honest country mud that has been scattered by the shuffling feet of the reluctant little seekers after knowledge in their comings and goings about the shabby building. And, if I should catch just the ghost of that smell, I should be standing, just as I so often did, in the little, low, one-story structure, after my restless horde had departed for the day. The sun would be slanting into the western windows, cocking just a corner of his jolly face up over the rim of the hill (for the schoolhouse stands in a hollow). The bell, that had tinkled its calls all day, would be quiet, muting its tired tongue against the sheaf of papers—the day's grist—on which it rested. Queer little scrawls and smudges on those papers, laborious penciled marks that are somehow pathetic now that the children have gone. On the desk a fearful and wonderful contrivance of string and nails, confiscated from some over-eager youthful inventor. A rather grimy piece of candy, a peony in a glass of water—the day's offerings to "teacher." And I should hurry to clean the blackboard and the erasers before my frigate weighed anchor.

* * *

Sometimes, as I walk in the park, I catch a whiff of sun-heated grass. And immediately my ship has shaken out its sails again. There is no park, there is no shallow lake, there are no footsteps on concrete walks. There is only the hot, heavy scent of summer noonday in a clearing that is hedged about with dense second-growth. Only that and the thud, thud of blackberries dropping into a tin pail. When the bottom is well covered, there will be no sound. But it is so hard to get past the thudding stage! The small girl pushes back her wide straw hat and peers into the pail. So much bright tin space to be covered! And Sister's pail half full already! But Sister enjoys these expeditions, and Small Sister has only gone along to be "company."

"Sister, do you mind if I sit down and rest awhile?"

* * *

Sister doesn't mind. And so Small Sister puts the pail carefully in the shade (after thoughtfully assisting to freedom a daddy longlegs which apparently has a curiosity concerning tin pail interiors), and sits under the young butternut tree whose tender green leaves make such a welcome shade. The log of the old tree is still there, and a little nook of it just fits Small Sister. In it she can lean against the young tree and look up through the green. There is little breeze in that sheltered spot, and under the hot sun the scent of sweet grass and clover rises like a tangible thing to be grasped with the hand. A locust shrills from a tree in the second-growth; and, between his grating blasts, if Small Sister is quiet and tunes her ear just right, she can hear the sweet, rhythmic, nostalgic plaint of the tree crickets. She knows what they look like. She has seen them, rubbing their unbelievably opalescent wings together to make the fairy sound. But she is content merely to listen without seeking their hiding-place.

A tanager flashes across the clearing; a small black butterfly with blue markings hovers around the pail of berries. A huge ant runs busily down the log, stops short where Small Sister's pink dress is spread out, and scuttles away in the opposite direction. Small Sister laughs. A rooster, crowing in the farmyard half-a-mile away sounds like something out of an old tale. How serene everything is! How sure, and safe.

* * *

The scent is gone, and I am back in the park.

The smell of freshly-cut grass, to me, is always a sunset-tinted dusk, bats just beginning to flitter, and a certain big damask rosebush in full bloom. And the melting of maple sugar over a gas flame in my kitchen means wind-flowers and anemones, hypaticas and jacks-in-the-pulpit, dark forest loam, and figures moving shadowily in the sweet vapor rising from the long boiling-pans in the "sugar shanty." The twilight falls slowly, as spring twilights do, and a chill creeps over the earth with the going down of the sun. But the evening star is full and clear, and there is a promise in the western sky. O kind, fragrant little bubbles in my kitchen saucepan!

Whenever I smell lavender, I am bending over a well-remembered bureau drawer. Old laces and silk sashes, a baby's curl, a little box of old-fashioned jewelry. All are before me, conjured into presence by the magic scent of lavender.

Then there is the smell of carbon paper. Perhaps sometime I shall have a satisfactory explanation of why carbon paper smells, to me, like damp forest soil, or like rose hips in September. I have never found anyone to agree with me in this odd conceit. But one whiff of carbon paper will give me quite an outing.

* * *

If I were set down, blindfolded, in a group of evergreens, I could find the hemlock by the smell. At Christmas time I go sniffing past the markets with their display of Christmas greens, hoping to detect hemlock. It rarely happens that I do. The pines and spruces seem preferred, with their symmetrical shape, their slender needles. But they are not frigates for my voyaging. If, by good chance, I find a hemlock, I bury my nose among its sprangly, uneven branches with their tiny points which are more like leaves than needles. I shut my eyes.—"And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night."

There is a field of snow, smooth and cold and white in the winter sunshine. There is the sound of church bells. There is a doll with arms outstretched, high in the top of the hemlock tree. At last there is a full white moon pushing up slowly behind the dark rim of evergreen woods, and there is the elm tree in shadow on the jeweled snow—bough for bough and twig for twig. "And on earth peace—"

The fleet is always ready. The smell of fresh wood-shavings, a breath of mignonette, the pungence of a heap of apples in an orchard, wood smoke at twilight, the rankness of goldenrod, the scent of rain on the south wind. Each vessel to its own port, and its own harbor.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

By Courtesy of Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, London, to The Christian Science Monitor

"AT THE PIANO": *A Painting by J. McNeill Whistler*

IT IS NOT often that a famous picture by Whistler—the American artist whom England claims as her own—appears in public. "At the Piano" was formerly in the collection of the late Sir Edmund Davis, of Chilham Castle, Kent. The player is Whistler's sister, who married the famous etcher, Seymour Haden; while the little girl, dressed in white, who leans on the piano is Haden's niece, who afterwards became Mrs. Charles Thynne.

This is the first picture exhibited by Whistler in England. Painted in 1859, it was promptly refused by the Paris Salon. However, it was exhibited privately in Paris and then came over to London, where it was seen at the Royal Academy in 1860. The Paris Salon relented and showed it seven years later. It was greatly admired in 1860 and was bought for the modest sum of £30. The late owner acquired it for £2800.

Good Alone Is Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMANITY IS CONFRONTED by an arch enemy, namely, the belief that evil is real and powerful. It assumes many disguises, and calls itself by many names; but every one of its apparent forms, every variation of terminology by which it seeks to have its fraudulent claims accepted as real, is but a statement of the one basic error—the belief that creation is both good and evil.

On page 192 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy states facts so tremendously valuable to mankind that the importance of understanding them cannot be overestimated. She says: "The good you do and embody gives you the only power obtainable. Evil is not power. It is a mockery of strength, which erelong betrays its weakness and falls, never to rise."

Nothing could be farther from the truth than the assertion that God, good, creates evil or allows it to be created by another power. God is Love; He, therefore, could not afflict His creation with evil. He is infinite power; therefore, no other power exists. His creation is absolutely and eternally good; it contains no hint of evil, nor does it include the possibility of discord or decay.

God's creation cannot be attacked by an enemy from without, for there is nothing outside of infinity. And within its blessedness there is no element of imperfection, no error of belief and no belief in error, no fear or pain, no disease, sorrow, or death, no sin and no sinner. Everything that God creates, expresses His nature. It is good in activity, substantiality, and continuity.

What, then, is the material world, wherein evil seems to be so much in evidence? It is a dreamworld, constituted entirely of the false testimony of the five physical senses. This testimony is the only avenue through which evil becomes apparent to the human mind. The real senses of man, made in the image and likeness of God, are wholly spiritual, and cannot witness to matter or evil. The universe of God's creating, which is discerned by spiritual sense, is beautiful, pure, harmonious, and indestructible. It includes no matter, for matter is subject to discord and decay, conditions which are unknown in God's spiritual universe.

We are all, in reality, in possession of spiritual sense, and are privileged to utilize it to the fullest extent. Through it we can see and understand the facts of being as they are actually known to God. It is His will for us that we should perceive and realize the perfection of man and the universe, and that we should enter into the joy and peace, the security and blessedness, of His perfect kingdom of light and Love. Jesus said (John 14:2, 3), "In my Father's house are many mansions: . . . I go to prepare a place for you. . . . that where I am, there ye may be also."

Through spiritual sense we discern and utilize spiritual ideas. These ideas reflect God, and are sustained and maintained by the power of infinite Mind, which evolves them. As men awaken to the recognition of the universal presence and unlimited power of spiritual ideas, emanating from divine Mind, they are able to reverse and destroy the false evidence of the five personal senses. Abundant good comes into the experience of those who are striving to hold to the spiritual idea of Life and Love. Mrs. Eddy declares in "Unity of Good" (p. 7), "An acknowledgment of the perfection of the infinite Unseen confers a power nothing else can."

Students of Christian Science are engaged today in the inevitably victorious warfare against that which they know to be the sole disturber of human peace. They are patiently, persistently, and with increasing success excluding from their thinking the belief that matter or evil has reality and power. They know that when belief in the reality of evil and fear of its seeming power are ruled out of thought, discord and suffering cannot enter one's experience, or make themselves a part of his environment.

A student of Christian Science had had for a number of years what appeared to be a paralyzed condition of the muscles controlling one eye. As he held to the spiritual idea and denied the testimony of the physical senses, this condition was entirely healed.

Divine Love is the Principle of real being; and through love for God, and man in His likeness, humanity makes use of the illimitable power of divine Principle. Mrs. Eddy says (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, pp. 8, 9), "Spiritual love makes man conscious that God is his Father, and the consciousness of God as Love gives man power with untold furtherance."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Mountains

Mountains are something that we have to learn
Slowly. We cannot come to them and stare
At snow-peaks where the sunset colors burn
And not, like Atlas, feel our shoulders bear
A heavier burden than we thought could press
Upon us; we are overshadowed, small,
In sight of such majestic loftiness,
Wondering at the strangeness of it all.

But even grandeur stoops to us at last
From heights we could not ever hope to climb.
What was too inaccessible and vast
Becomes familiar as a friend in time.
Or else we may ourselves be something more—
Standing a little taller than before!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

Das Gute allein ist Macht

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE MENSCHHEIT STEHT einem Erzfeind gegenüber, nämlich dem Glauben, daß das Böse wirklich und mächtig sei. Dieses tritt in vielen Verkleidungen auf, und legt sich viele Namen bei; aber jede seiner Scheinformen, jede andere Bezeichnung, unter der es seine betrügerischen Behauptungen als wirklich anzubringen sucht, ist nur eine Behauptung des einen Grundirrtums—des Glaubens, daß die Schöpfung sowohl gut als auch böse sei.

Auf Seite 192 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" stellt Mary Baker Eddy Tatsachen fest, die für die Menschheit so ungeheuer wertvoll sind, daß die Wichtigkeit, sie zu verstehen, nicht überschätzt werden kann. Sie schreibt: „Das Gute, das du tust und verkörperst, verleiht dir die einzige erreichbare Macht. Das Böse ist keine Macht. Es ist ein Hohn auf die Stärke, der alsbald seine Schwäche verrät und fällt, um nie wieder aufzustehen".

Nichts könnte von der Wahrheit weiter entfernt sein als die Behauptung, daß Gott, das Gute, Böses schaffe oder zulasse, daß es von einer andern Macht geschaffen wird. Gott ist die Liebe. Er könnte daher Seine Schöpfung nicht mit Bösem heimsuchen. Er ist die unendliche Macht; daher besteht keine andere Macht. Seine Schöpfung ist unbedingt und ewig gut; sie enthält keine Spur des Bösen, auch schließt sie nicht die Möglichkeit des Mißklangs oder des Verfalls in sich.

Gottes Schöpfung kann von keinem Feind von außen angegriffen werden; denn außerhalb der Unendlichkeit gibt es nichts. Und innerhalb ihrer Glückseligkeit gibt es nichts Unvollkommenes, keinen Annahmeirrtum und keinen Glauben an Irrtum, keine Furcht und keine Schmerzen, keine Krankheit, kein Leid, keinen Tod, keine Sünde und keinen Sünder. Alles, was Gott schafft, drückt sein Wesen aus. Es ist gut in Tätigkeit, Wirklichkeit und Fortdauer.

Was ist dann die materielle Welt, in der das Böse so sehr hervorzutreten scheint? Es ist eine Traumwelt, die ganz aus dem falschen Zeugnis der fünf körperlichen Sinne besteht. Durch dieses Zeugnis allein wird das Böse für das menschliche Gemüt wirklich. Die wirklichen Sinne des zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes gemachten Menschen sind ganz geistig und können nicht für die Materie oder das Böse zeugen. Die Welt der Schöpfung Gottes, die durch den geistigen Sinn wahrgenommen wird, ist schön, rein, harmonisch und unzerstörbar. Sie enthält keine Materie; denn die Materie ist der Disharmonie und dem Verfall unterworfen, Zuständen, die in Gottes geistigem Weltall unbekannt sind.

In Wirklichkeit haben wir alle den geistigen Sinn und können in vollem Maße Gebrauch davon machen. Durch den geistigen Sinn können wir die Tatsachen des Seins sehen und verstehen, wie Gott sie tatsächlich kennt. Es ist Sein Wille, daß wir die Vollkommenheit des Menschen und des Weltalls wahrnehmen und erkennen und in die Freude und den Frieden, die Sicherheit und die Seligkeit Seines vollkommenen Reichs des Lichts und der Liebe eingehen. Jesus sagte (Joh. 14, 2. 3): „In meines Vaters Hause sind viele Wohnungen. . . . Ich gehe hin, euch die Stätte zu bereiten, . . . auf daß ihr seid, wo ich bin".

Durch den geistigen Sinn nehmen wir geistige Ideen wahr und machen von ihnen Gebrauch. Diese Ideen spiegeln Gott wider und werden von der Kraft des unendlichen Gemüts, das sie entfaltet, gestützt und erhalten. Wenn die Menschen zur Erkenntnis der allumfassenden Gegenwart und der unbegrenzten Kraft geistiger Ideen erwachen, die von dem göttlichen Gemüt ausgehen, können sie den falschen Augenschein der fünf persönlichen Sinne umkehren und vernichten. Gutes in Fülle kommt zu denen, die bestrebt sind, die geistige Idee des Lebens und der Liebe festzuhalten. Mrs. Eddy erklärt in "Unity of Good" (S. 7): „Die Anerkennung der Vollkommenheit des unendlichen Unsichtbaren verleiht eine Kraft, wie nichts anderes es kann".

Die Christlichen Wissenschafter stehen heute in dem unvermeidlich siegreichen Kampf gegen das, was ihnen als der einzige Störer des menschlichen Friedens bekannt ist. Sie schließen geduldig, beharrlich und mit zunehmendem Erfolg den Glauben, daß die Materie oder das Böse Wirklichkeit und Macht habe, aus ihrem Denken aus. Sie wissen, daß Disharmonie und Leiden nicht in ihre Erfahrung kommen oder ein Teil ihrer Umgebung werden können, wenn der Glaube an die Wirklichkeit des Bösen und Furcht vor seiner Scheinmacht aus dem Denken ausgetrieben sind.

Ein Christlicher Wissenschafter litt jahrelang an Augenmuskellähmung. Als er an der geistigen Idee festhielt und das Zeugnis der körperlichen Sinne verneinte, wurde dieser Zustand ganz geheilt.

Die göttliche Liebe ist das Prinzip des wirklichen Seins; und durch Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen in Seinem Gleichnis macht die Menschheit Gebrauch von der unbegrenzbaren Macht des göttlichen Prinzips. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Botschaft an Die Mutterkirche für das Jahr 1902, S. 8, 9): „Geistige Liebe bringt dem Menschen zum Bewußtsein, daß Gott sein Vater ist; und das Bewußtsein, daß Gott die Liebe ist, gibt dem Menschen Kraft mit unermeßlicher Unterstützung".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Vereinsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

As Rubenstein Remembers Russia

In 1843, after a four year residence abroad, we returned to St. Petersburg. I was summoned to the Winter Palace and presented to the Imperial family. Emperor Nicholas received me with that inexpressibly charming affability of manner which he knew so well how to employ. He embraced me as he jestingly exclaimed, "How is your Excellency?"

At that time I was a devoted imitator of Liszt, of his manners and movements, his trick of tossing back his hair, his way of holding his hands, of all the peculiar movements of his playing; which naturally called forth a smile from those who had heard Liszt, and perhaps also increased the interest felt in the boy-virtuoso. My concerts were quite successful, and I received many gifts. Presents from the public were not in vogue at that time. . . .

I spoke of imitating Liszt. I had often heard him in Paris, when he was at the zenith of his glory (1839-1848), and had been deeply impressed by his playing. Rubini too made a very similar impression on me. The charm of his voice was quite beyond conception, and his power of overcoming difficulties was really marvelous. He carried his listeners by storm. . . . Rubini's singing produced so powerful an effect on my senses that I strove to imitate the sound of his voice in my playing.

I remember with gratitude the many kindnesses showered upon me by the Imperial family. The Grand Duke Constantin had already spoken of me to his mother, the Empress, as well as to his brothers and sisters, and had told them of our previous acquaintance in Holland, saying many kind things in my praise, and all were most gracious to me. They were a delightful family. Both the grand dukes and their sisters were well grown and handsome. . . . The Empress was very fond of music, and the Emperor was a zealous patron and lover of art, and a fairly good musician and artist in his own person. He had a good deal of talent for music, and an excellent musical memory. I heard him once hum through the whole opera of "Fenella." He knew by heart the music of the ballet "Catherine, or the Brigand's Daughter."—From "The Autobiography of Anton Rubenstein." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Dog Days

The dog days dry the earth, the grass withers.
The wind goes rustling through the yellow blades,
the seed heads shake. Down by their roots
the crickets sing at noon like softly tolling bells.
Cows in the pasture find the shade of elms.
Horses put heads to tails to drive off flies,
and all day long the locust drones in the dooryard.

FRED LAPE

Walter Hines Page: Editor

THE CLARITY AND sure-footedness with which Page approached his editorial problems on *The Forum* was illustrated by his hatred of roll-top desks. He always used a flat table for his work and he insisted that all his subordinates should do likewise. The reason for his animosity was that roll-top desks contain pigeon-holes, and pigeon-holes were merely standing invitations to postponed decisions. They provided the easiest way in which an editor's brain could run to seed. Page lived in the present; the habit of tucking away papers or ideas in the hope that they might eventually become useful he regarded as a means of clogging one's mind. He accepted Tom Johnson's definition of a good executive: "A man who acts quickly and is sometimes right." "There shall be no roll-top desks in my office," he said, "for in them even the most conscientious man can manage to pigeon-hole duties. The only place to put a good idea is into execution, and the only place to put a bad idea is the waste basket. Then your desk becomes your tool and not your master." When he came to the *Atlantic*, some years after . . . Page was horrified to find the "Tin Box," one of the most sacred institutions of the place—a large metal receptacle full of manuscripts, the accumulation of years. He demanded that every one of these documents should be immediately returned to its author—the risk of losing an immortal piece of writing was not so terrible a prospect as this slovenly habit of conducting a magazine. . . . This touched what he regarded as the first principle of good editing. "Always work for the issue in hand—never think of those that are coming afterward. Don't spread yourself thin." He was always correcting another editorial fault. Never edit, he would say, for the particular group surrounding you. "Boys, never write for the approval of the fellows in your own office!"

For similar reasons Page always demanded that his printed matter should be readable. . . . "A mere didactic little piece that points out plainly the most wholesome truths and gives the best possible instruction, doesn't necessarily fill the bill. Magazine writing must do more than instruct; it must charm. Sometimes it may charm by startling, but, whatever the method, it must hail the man on the highway and not only make him listen but make him eager to listen." "I am continually on the outlook for writers," he said to another correspondent, "who can write about the Mississippi River and put the article into as good literary form as if they were writing about the ancient poets and dramatists." And what were the ingredients of good writing? First of all, it must never be divorced from human associations. "There is nothing so interesting," Page wrote to one of his most prized contributors, Jacob A. Riis, "as a genuine piece of human experience. It is the basis of every really great piece of literature." "What I like about your writing," he said to his friend, John Muir, "is that I hear the very tones of your voice in some of the sentences." —From "The Training of an American," by BURTON J. HENDRICK. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Wonders of Research: Lightning Trick

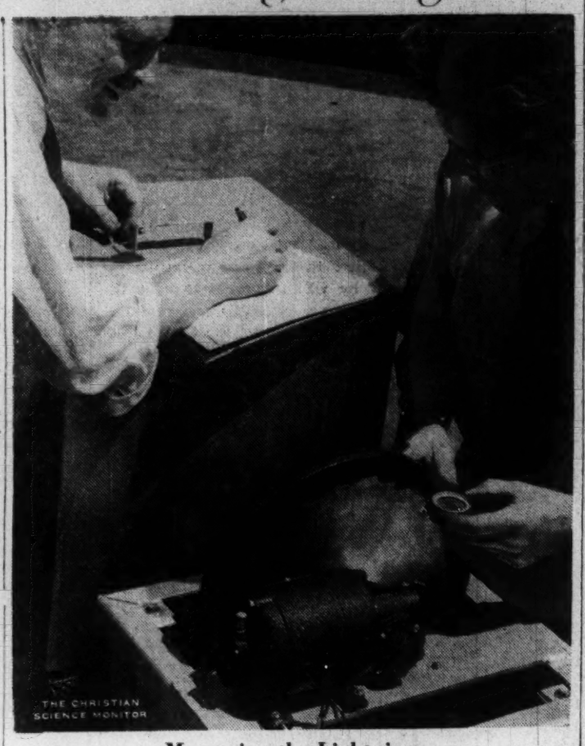
Electrical bolt caught and measured by means of new surge recorder—Sunglass warning.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Engineering today boasts an improved line of defense against lightning with announcement of the first successful capture and complete diagnosis of a lightning stroke. It was accomplished by means of a newly invented whirling magnetic lightning surge recorder atop the 42-story Gothic spire of the University of Pittsburgh's Cathedral of Learning. The device has been called a "fulchronograph" because it measures both magnitude of current and duration.

Simultaneously with accurate measure of long-duration direct strokes which last approximately one-sixtieth of a second and reach to a maximum crest of 21,000 amperes, a newly developed auto-valve lightning arrester, no larger than a quart-size fruit jar, discharged the entire electrical burden of the stroke without damage to itself. At peak the flow of power was equivalent to all the current used by 40,000 bulbs.

Charles F. Wagner, consulting engineer for Westinghouse, in charge of the lightning investigations, said this record marked the first time an arrester had been deliberately placed in the path of a stroke and successfully rebuffed it, while the bombardment was analyzed by a device sensitive enough not only to record the maximum current of the stroke but also to chart its complete wave shape.



Measuring the Lightning
Gilbert McCann uses compass to check operation of surge recorder at University of Pittsburgh's Cathedral of Learning.

Sunglasses Harmful?

Sunglasses can be harmful as well as helpful if not selected carefully. According to Scientific American, millions of cheap glasses with pressed lenses that give rise to distortion and seriously affect the wearer's ability to see properly, actually admit harmful rays to the eyes cutting out those important to vision. Worst offenders among the rays are those at the red and violet ends of the spectrum, which do not contribute to seeing. Persons with normal eyes who wear absorption lenses for summer glare are usually more comfortable with one of the greenish types of optically ground and polished lenses.

Old Fashioned Roses

The New York Botanical Garden had a novel border of old-fashioned roses to exhibit this year when the rose conference met there last month. L. C. Bobbink, to whom a plaque in recognition of his service to rose horticulture was unveiled during the conference, is given much credit for collecting and restoring the forgotten varieties. Maiden's blush, sweetbrier, cinnamon, York, Lancaster, red china, River's George the Fourth, and some 50 others are all there says the Garden's latest Journal, devoted entirely to roses.

On Trail of Dinosaur

Among important expeditions in the field this summer, is one headed by Dr. Charles Camp, director of the University of California Museum of Paleontology. He is searching in western Arizona for certain of the reptiles, dinosaurs, known to have ranged in that region in the middle and upper Permian periods. No trace of them has ever been found, other than their tracks in geological formations there.

Oxygen for Climbers

In order that future expeditions tackling Mt. Everest may have the benefit of his experience, Peter Lloyd tells of experiments on his last expedition, with two types of oxygen apparatus. The open type worked very satisfactorily, he said, and the closed type gave no end of trouble. "Perhaps the hardest thing of all," he writes in Nature, the British journal of natural science, "is to estimate the advantage conferred by the use of oxygen. Comparison of climbing speeds is difficult and dangerous, but from the trials of 1938 it would seem that the use of oxygen in the open apparatus at two litres a minute has only a slight effect on natural climbing speed. The reduction of strain and fatigue, however, provides ample justification for its use between 23,000 to 26,000 feet."

Cut in Classical Recordings Good News for Record Buyers

Review of Recordings

Welcome news for record buyers, we feel certain, is the announcement by RCA Victor that it is to make the standard music classics available in its Black Label series to sell at $1, for the 12-inch records. Victor has geared its recording activities to make a new list of high-fidelity recordings within the broad confines of what may be called "standard musical tastes," according to W. W. Early, manager of recording and record sales. This will include dinner music, light concert and salon music, the beloved songs and familiar melodies. A large list is now available done by the Victor "house" musical units.

Orchestral

Haydn: Symphony No. 98, in B Flat Major (Salomon No. 4), played by Howard Barlow and the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony. Three Columbia records in album. Columbia's excellent house radio orchestra produces a very fine recording both artistically and technically. Exceptionally fine tone is noticed in the string choirs. Brahms may have echoed some of the melodies of the first movement of this Haydn symphony in the first movement of his Fourth Symphony; the second movement has a graceful melody suggestive of "God Save the King," possibly done as a tribute to England; the third is a minuet with strong German folk music flavor; the fourth is a lively energetic jig with notable violin passages suggesting a concerto.

Debussy: L'Après-Midi d'un Faune ("The Afternoon of a Faun"), played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Sir Thomas Beecham conducting. Two Columbia records. Sir Thomas conducts a properly misty version of this favorite tone poem.

Griffes: The White Peacock (from Roman Sketches), played by Howard Barlow and the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony. Columbia record. An impressionistic piece strongly marked with the idiom of Debussy and Franck school, composed by Charles Tomlinson Griffes from a poem by Thomas Sharp, first written for piano and then transcribed for orchestra.

Instrumental

Bach: Partita No. 6, in E Minor, played by Walter Gieseking, pianist. Two Columbia records in album. The partita, an ancient suite consisting of the old dance forms in the shape of theme and variations is beautifully played by Mr. Gieseking. A "must" for Bachians.

Vocal

Negro Sinful (Secular) Songs, sung by Lead Belly accompanying himself on the 12-string guitar. Five Musicraft records in album. A group of Negro social, work, convict, dance, blues, and whatever protest that can be gotten into verse, songs done in unarranged indigenous fashion by an artist who has gotten himself in the news more than once.

Popular

Vocalion provides what is the "tops" in releases these past weeks with versions, by Bobby Hackett and his easy style roving trumpet, of "Aint Misbehavin'" and "Embraceable You." Jimmie Lunceford and his orchestra, the Damon and Pythias band, fun around with the easy but sharply accented "Well, All Right Then" and "Time's A-Wastin'." Count Basie does his own "Jump for Me," in easy rhythm with nice work by Mr. Basie on the piano and good saxophone and trumpet choruses, coupled with a fast "Twelfth Street Rag," with more of Mr. Basie's excellent keyboard work.

Jack Teagarden's Orchestra takes some fast hurdles with the classic "Yankee Doodle," for Brunswick, pairing "I Got a Right to Sing the Blues," in Mr. Teagarden's best vein. Matty Malneck's does some easy smooth swinging with Drdla's "Souvenir" and Rimsky-Korsakoff would have trouble recognizing the bare frame of the "Bumble-Bee" which Mr. Malneck uses for a fast "ride." Horace Heidt is his smooth self in "An Old Fashioned Tune" from "Second Fiddle," paired with "Shabby Old Cabbie," a waltz based on what is, obviously, a character. Martha Raye, with Dave Rose's Orchestra, exults in the slow-rhythmed "Stairway to the Stars" and shouts torchily in "Melancholy Mood."

"I'd always considered myself a shrewd buyer, that is, until I talked with a business friend.

"During our conversation I discovered he has been saving 20% or more on fire insurance costs for the past twenty-five years. Why? Because, in the beginning, he and his local agent went over the actual records of several fire insurance companies. Quincy Mutual, a New England 'Agency' Mutual, was the logical choice for *safe, low-cost* protection.

"He advised me to talk with my agent, too . . . and I did. And it didn't take me long to realize why Jim had been wise. Quincy Mutual's record of 88 years in business; of financial strength; of prompt and full settlement of claims; of dividend savings to policyholders amounting to more than five million dollars . . . well, that was enough for me. I told my agent to place my fire insurance with Quincy Mutual. Take a tip from me—when *your* present policy expires, switch to Quincy Mutual and you'll save on fire insurance costs too."

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Bridges Hearing: Communist Party Managed Union?

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27 (AP)—James Engstrom, former President of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, testified at Harry Bridges' deportation hearing yesterday that Mr. Bridges and the Communist Party controlled the Federation in 1938.

The Seattle man said he was a member of the Communist Party and resigned in April this year as Federation President after he was ousted from the Marine Firemen's Union for nonpayment of dues.

Mr. Engstrom was questioned all day at the hearing into Government charges that Mr. Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. leader, belonged to the Communist Party which advocated forcible overthrow of the Government, and thus should be deported.

Mr. Bridges, a native of Australia, returned to the hearing after a day's absence from the proceedings.

Mr. Engstrom testified he was elected President of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific in 1937 and 1938.

It was during his second term, he added, that Mr. Bridges and the Communist Party were in control of the Federation, and "what I had to say didn't amount to much."

Mr. Engstrom did not say Mr. Bridges was a Communist, but testified he had seen Mr. Bridges where he was certain the persons present were Communists.

He said he joined the Communist Party at Seattle under the name of J. W. Strom.

Under cross-examination he said that since he resigned the $2,400-a-year Federation President's job, he had lived mainly on borrowed money.

AAA Disburses Record Funds For Farm Aid

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported today it spent the record sum of $695,104,483 in carrying out farm aid and crop control programs during the year which ended June 30.

Expenditures in the current fiscal year are expected to exceed this amount by a considerable margin. Congress appropriated $783,000,000 to be distributed among farmers co-operating with production and marketing programs.

Administrative expenditures, exclusive of local farmer committees, were $19,631,823. The benefit payments included: cotton adjustment payments for the 1938 crop, $121,663,661; soil conservation, $417,200,239; sugar, $61,294,887, and 1938 parity payments, $22,826,045. Texas led all states with payments of $95,661,700.

Medical Practice Under Trust Act?

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court will be asked to decide whether the practice of medicine comes within the scope of the anti-trust laws.

The Justice Department said last night every effort would be used "to get a final decision from the Supreme Court at the earliest possible moment" on the dismissal by a Federal District Judge of an indictment against the American Medical Association and others. Judge James M. Proctor had ruled that the practice of medicine is not a trade and therefore not within the scope of the anti-trust laws.

The defendants, he said, could not be guilty of restraint of trade in their alleged activities against Group Health Association, Inc., a co-operative established to provide medical care on a prepaid basis to Government employees in the District of Columbia.

The Justice Department said it was issuing its statement, not to criticize the opinion, but "to inform physicians generally that until the Supreme Court has acted, the Government's prosecution policy toward boycotts in the medical profession is unchanged."

Australia Orders New Flying Boats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Australian Government has ordered from England an undisclosed number of giant Short Sutherland flying boats for long-range reconnaissance off the Australian coast.

These flying boats are to be flown from England to Australia by Royal Australian Air Force crews within a few months. They are to be used to equip No. 10 Reconnaissance Squadron, which will be stationed at a new flying boat base at Lake Macquarie, 60 miles north of Sydney, and also at a new base at Port Moresby, Papua. The boats carry a crew of seven and are particularly well-armed. They will be the first modern flying boats with which the Royal Australian Air Force has been equipped.

FCC Approves Radio Sale To Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission has authorized Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt to acquire all the outstanding common stock of the Tarrant Broadcasting Company, licensee of Radio Station KTAT, at Fort Worth, Texas, from Raymond E. Buck for $101,570.

The authorization was contingent upon the surrender of the license for Station KFJZ, also at Fort Worth, of which Mrs. Roosevelt is president and director. The surrender of KFJZ's license would reduce the number of Fort Worth stations from four to three. It is proposed to make KTAT the key station of the Texas state network which is headed by Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President.

Government Threat Ends Argentine Railway Strike

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Railway workers' unions decided July 26 to end their "slow down" strike on the Buenos Aires and Pacifics Line "in view of the Government's threat to withdraw recognition" of the unions' legal standing.

The strike, a slowing down of operations, was called in protest against pay cuts which the Government Railway Board authorized because of reduced revenues.

France Shifts Syrian Policy; Turns From Arabs to Turks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The recent drastic action of the French High Commissioner in Syria, Gabriel Puaux, in suspending the Syrian Constitution and dissolving the Syrian Parliament has focussed public attention on the important changes which have taken place in French policy in the Near East. The Franco-Syrian Treaty of 1936 contemplated a relinquishment of the French mandate and the establishment of a regime in Syria somewhat similar to that of Irak, where Great Britain has also given up its mandate.

This Treaty, nowever, has never been submitted to the French Parliament for ratification, although Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet assured the Syrian Premier, Mr. Djemil Mardam Bey, in November, 1938, that this would be done before January 31, 1939. Discontent in Syria has grown because of the French agreement to turn over the Sandjak of Alexandretta, with its mixed population, to Turkish rule. The Syrian nationalist Cabinet resigned and recently the President of Syria also laid down his office. This was the immediate prelude to M. Puaux's decision to suspend the Constitution.

French Policy Shifts

There have been three important changes in France's Syrian policy. The first of these is that the mandate, instead of being given up, is to be maintained indefinitely. Having got rid of the Syrian Parliament M. Puaux apparently proposes to carry on with an appointed council of officials, supported by military and police force.

Instead of placing its reliance on a strong Syrian nationalist government France is now apparently envisaging the creation of a federal regime, with broad autonomy for the Druses, Alouites and other Syrian racial minorities. On the old maxim "Divide and rule" it will probably be easier to hold Syria in subjection.

Still a third change, which perhaps affects England as well as France, is the tendency to court Turkey, even at the price of alienating the Arab world. This is a complete reversal of the situation in the World War, when the Allies encouraged the Arab peoples, including the Syrians, to rise against Turkish rule. Turkey's strategic position at the Dardanelles, holding the keys of entrance to the Black Sea and blocking the approaches to certain important oil supplies to which Germany would like to gain access in the event of war, notably the fields at Mosul, in Irak, and those of Baku, in the Soviet Caucasus, reconciles most Frenchmen to the sacrifice of Syrian interests.

However, the French action in Syria is by no means unanimously approved. The Socialist "Le Populaire," which generally supports the foreign policy of the Daladier Cabinet, offers the following sharp criticism of its decision in regard to Syria:

"A kind of state of siege exists at Damascus. . . . Chaos reigns and M. Puaux has employed the easy and deplorable means of suspending the constitutional regime which has been granted to Syria. This is indeed a fine action for France to take when she stands in the world as the champion of collaboration and liberalism and when the sympathy of the Arab world is so necessary it was hardly necessary to open a new field for the operations of Nazi agents."

In a state of chronic tension such as prevails throughout the world at present a wartime psychology of choosing what is supposedly the lesser evil often influences the actions of governments. This is the justification which some French commentators offer for the sacrifice of minority rights in the settlement of the Alexandretta question.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1939

Beal Approved As Republican Purge Goes On

Successor to Callahan receives the unanimous support of Council as Public Works chief.

With the unanimous confirmation today by the Massachusetts Executive Council of John W. Beal as new Director of the State Department of Public Works, replacing the ousted William F. Callahan, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall had terminated Democratic control of four major departments of the State Government and given this control to his Republican appointees.

The Republican "purge" of State offices filled with appointees of former Govs. Charles F. Hurley, James M. Curley and Joseph B. Ely thus had made substantial progress in seven months. Even further progress is anticipated by observers later in the year as Mr. Saltonstall and the Republican Legislature continue with their "reorganization" program.

In addition to the vast Public Works Department, which spends $25,000,000 annually, departments taken over by the Saltonstall Administration are: Education, Civil Service, and Racing. The ouster of Commissioner Callahan on charges of squandering public funds in connection with hurricane and flood repair contracts was accomplished yesterday when the Executive Council supported the Governor and removed the Commissioner by a six-to-three vote.

All Members Present

Today, the Council indorsed Mr. Beal, a Hanover architect and engineer, who also heads the Plymouth County Republican Club, without a dissenting vote. All members of the Council were present at a special session called for the purpose. Mr. Beal then was given the oath of office by the Governor.

Declaring Mr. Beal had accepted the new post "at a great personal sacrifice, to straighten out a situation in the Department," the Governor said that the new Director was not expected to remain until expiration of the term in December, 1940. He denied, however, reports that he planned to name Elmer C. Wilson, his personal adviser in patronage matters, to succeed Mr. Beal.

Reporters asked the new Director if he had any plans to announce regarding his Department. "I hope," broke in the Governor, before his Director could reply, "that the Commissioner keeps his mouth shut until he knows something about his new work."

Goodwin Assured

Reappointment of Frank A. Goodwin as State Registrar of Motor Vehicles was assured when Governor Saltonstall said he had "requested" Mr. Beal to reappoint Mr. Goodwin.

The Works Department thus is aligned from today on with the Education Department, from which the Curley-appointed James G. Reardon was removed early this year also on charges of improper use of hurricane and flood repair funds; with the Civil Service Commission, which was reorganized by the Legislature so as to remove another Curley appointee, Thomas H. Green, Chairman of the Commission; and with the Racing Commission, from which two Hurley appointees, George G. Moyse and Thomas R. Foley, resigned when confronted with charges by Mr. Saltonstall.

The Callahan ouster may be tested in the courts, however. His attorneys have hinted through the removal proceedings that such action is in prospect.

A complete list of State employees discharged and hired since the change of administration on Beacon Hill in January was demanded today by Representative Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville, who maintained its publication would "shock the senses of the people of Massachusetts."

He made his request in a letter to Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission of Administration and Finance, "in my official capacity as a member of the General Court."

"My purpose in filing this request," Mr. McCarthy said, "is to make known the extent of the ruthless extermination of Democrats in public office since the Saltonstall administration came into power."

Weather Predictions

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

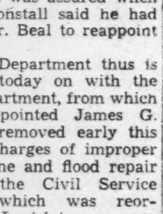
Boston and vicinity: Cloudy and threatening, occasional showers, with slight temperature change tonight and Friday; gentle to moderate southeast to southerly winds.

New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont: Local thundershowers tonight and Friday, slightly cooler Friday in north portion.

Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Occasional showers tonight and Friday, little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds mostly southeast and south and overcast weather with occasional showers tonight and Friday.

Central New England on Saturday: Moderate temperature; but slight indication of showers.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	..	Minneapolis	72	..
Bermuda	80	85	New Orleans	77	..
Chicago	77	..	New York	73	84
Denver	66	88	Norfolk	74	88
Helena	62	86	Philadelphia	73	91
Kansas City	77	..	St. Louis	77	..
Los Angeles	62	81	San Francisco	56	63
Miami	79	..	Washington	76	92

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 27.
B—Maximum, July 26.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:23 p. m.: height, 9.7 feet.
Friday, 10:10 a. m.: height, 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:40 p. m.

Knows but Won't Tell, Young Says of 1940

Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company, in Boston today to testify before the Federal Grand Jury in connection with misuse of the name of Will Rogers by a discredited national lottery ring, "knows" who the next President of the United States will be.

That's what he told newsmen who held him up in the Federal Building. "I know, but I won't tell," he laughed.

Asked if he had the "same presidential aspirations" he had several years ago, he suggested the amendment, "the same lack of presidential aspirations."

"No politics for me—in discussion or action," he said.

Mr. Young believes business is getting better and "will stay that way."

Moriarty Sent To South Barre To Probe Strike

SOUTH BARRE, Mass., July 27 (AP)—Charges that the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration was being used to force the Barre Wool Combing Company to come to an agreement with 200 striking employees brought Labor Commissioner James T. Moriarty here today to investigate.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, ordered Commissioner Moriarty to investigate after company officials, in a telegram to the chief executive, declared they had been threatened with "dire consequences by a minority group speaking through the State Board."

The strikers were demanding a 10 per cent wage increase and reinstatement of four women employees.

Police Chief William G. Butler, who said a man leaving the plant yesterday, shortly after the workers struck, was "jostled" by pickets and slightly injured in a fall, swore in seven American Legionnaires as special officers for duty at changing of shifts.

Some of the workers belong to an American Federation of Labor textile union, while others are members of the South Barre Local Workers Union, Inc.

In a telegram to Governor Saltonstall, officials of the company declared "we are threatened with dire consequences by a minority group speaking through the State Board (of conciliation and arbitration)" and asked that the Board be directed to "cease immediately fomenting the situation."

For about a year, the State Board has held periodic conferences on the wool company situation. The company said the four workers involved were let go when they refused to accept changes in working conditions. Union (A. F. of L.) representatives said the women were discharged after they had objected to an increase in their "machine load."

Naumkeag Mill Workers Name Bargaining Agency

SALEM Mass., July 27 (AP) — By a vote of 1,324 to 1,151, the Textile Workers Organizing Committee Local 74 (C. I. O.) has been chosen as the bargaining agency for approximately 3,000 employees of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, operators of the Pequot Mills of Salem and the Danvers Bleachery of Peabody.

Dr. A. Howard Myers Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, who announced the result of the election, held yesterday, said the T. W. O. C. replaced the independent Sheeting Workers of America, Local 1, as bargaining agency. He said 3,110 workers were eligible to vote and that the election was one of the largest ever held in New England.

Fish Boat Collides With Liner in Fog

Fog, which was reported dissipating itself in the vicinity of Boston Harbor today, nevertheless featured in the collision of the New York and the fishing dragger Maria del Succorso shortly after 6 a. m. this morning.

According to Eastern Steamship officials, the Succorso rammed the starboard side of the New York as the latter was making for Boston. The impact knocked over the Succorso's deck house which fell on Carlo Calistero of Boston, a member of the dragger's crew. Mr. Calistero was taken aboard the New York, and then to the Chelsea Marine Hospital when the ship arrived, one hour late.

The New York suffered slight damage and will leave Boston on schedule this evening. The Maria del Succorso has gone to the repair yard at Winthrop where she was accompanied by the Allerton Point Coast Guard boat. The collision occurred two miles northwest of Humarock Buoy, in the vicinity of Scituate.

The fog delayed 500 passengers aboard the Italian Line vessel, Roma, returning from an 11-day cruise. The vessel docked more than three hours late this morning.

At noon, however, President Roads and Deer Island Light in the lower harbor were visible from the Customs House Tower, a distance of five miles. Cape Cod Canal was reported hazy but not foggy. There was still a heavy fog bank offshore in this region, and intermittent fog was reported along the coast.

Fire Hazards Cited in State Drought Areas

Little prospect held for immediate relief but crop conditions are not alarming.

Overnight showers reported in a number of localities were insufficient to break the continued drought or peg down the continuing high temperatures.

In addition to the damage being caused to the feed crop, fire again has become a menace and today Ernest J. Dean, State Commissioner of Conservation, exhorted the public to "use extreme care in woodlands."

"If the public co-operates, there is no pronounced danger," he said.

In the meantime, a forest fire after blazing along a mile front on Mt. Everett at Great Barrington, threatening hundreds of acres of timberland has brought under control.

Cloudy and Threatening

Forecasters can foresee little possibility of rainfall in quantity sufficient to bring relief to farmers and city dwellers. The forecast for Boston is for cloudy and threatening weather, with occasional showers and slight change in temperature tonight and Friday. The same holds for the central part of the State.

Boston has a deficiency of 2.17 inches of rainfall for the month, and a total deficiency to date of 2.38 inches.

New York State, where dairymen appear hardest hit along the eastern seaboard, had rain last night. It ranged from moderate showers to local downpours, easing drought conditions somewhat. The heaviest precipitation was reported in the southern, central and eastern sections, where the rainfall was hard enough to cause damage.

Forest Fire Losses

Despite the Great Barrington blaze, Commissioner Dean pointed out that of 1,700 fires reported so far, not one has burned more than 150 acres and the estimated total damage is $20,000.

The Commissioner reported that the State is completely staffed and equipped for efficient service in fire control, in the developing of water supply and in mapping danger spots for massing equipment.

Despite all these precautions, the need for care has never been more pronounced than now, he said.

Crop surveyors refuse to regard the crop conditions in Massachusetts as cause for alarm. They admit that the situation is critical and in instances individual crops have been reported a complete loss, but for the average, if the cool air holds, crops probably will be saved. They point out that prospects are good for the potato crop and that the volume of vegetables has scarcely been affected. Berries, they admit, need rain, but this crop is only a small percentage of Massachusetts output.

Providence Faces Possible Shutdown Of Public Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 27—Unless additional funds are forthcoming from the City Council, it will be necessary to curtail the activities of the Providence Public Library and close at least one of its branches on Sept. 1.

This disclosure was made by Alderman Charles B. Coppen, chairman of the City Council finance committee. He explained that no previous provisions could be made for future funds until after the start of the next fiscal year in October.

Inability to obtain immediate funds for the library is said to be due to the new budgetary control law, directed by Mayor John F. Collins, which prevents transfer of finances from one department to another as was done in past years during emergencies.

Children Study Wonders of Rock Formation

By a Staff Photographer

July Jaunters at Quincy Quarrying Company Plant

Top: The quarry foreman, Tom Djerf, tells about the granite blocks in the Pyramids. Inset: In small groups they look down into the 250-foot hole. Bottom: Children watch big granite block being put in place by derrick, for cutting.

July Jaunters Club Visits Granite Quarry

"Boy, that's a big hole!"

The boys and girls—44 of them—of the July Jaunters Club at the Children's Museum, stood at the edge of a 250-foot-deep quarry in Quincy this morning and looked down, with hands very firmly grasping the rail.

The foreman, Tom Djerf, took them in little, easily watched groups to the best vantage point, after he gathered the group about him and launched into a dramatic history of the forming of granite under enormous subterranean pressure, and had told graphically of the building of the pyramids in Egypt out of this "everlasting stone."

Childish eyes widened as small hands grasped fragments of rock, in which he explained, it had been hoped some years ago that diamonds would be found. "But," he said, "the pressure millions of years ago was not quite great enough for that."

From his talk the children went on to watch giant derricks hoist great blocks of the granite high in the air and let them down gently in place for cutting. They watched drillers at work and inquired about the blasting in the depths of the quarry, and then finally filed into the humming engine room, where big pumps keep the huge hole from filling up with the cold green water which soon rises in unused quarries.

Leaving the Quincy Quarrying Company's plant, they stopped briefly to see the famous granite railway at the foot of the hill.

These July Jaunters had turned their attention to geology this week. On Tuesday, in the Museum beside Jamica Pond, each of them received a booklet on geology. After asking very many questions on the subject—and learning through the answers about the three main types of rocks making up the earth's crust—they each made drawings showing rock formation. In the afternoon, experiments showed the work of erosion. Then there were movies on the same subject.

On Wednesday morning the club members were told about the great glacier which once covered New England. Then in the afternoon they walked to Parker Hill to see actual evidence of its effects.

Today they went by bus to the Quincy quarries and on the way home watched a stone crushing plant at work.

Tomorrow morning they are to make plaster models of geological formations.

Next week the club will devote itself to "Tree Trailing" with visits to the Arnold Arboretum and the Wellesley Botanical Gardens.

The trip to the quarry this morning was under the direction of Miss Jocelyn Moore and William Clark of the Children's Museum.

Next week's "Tree Trailing" meetings and trip will complete five weeks of activity for the July Jaunters of 1939. The club has been so successful that plans are already being made for its continuance next summer.

In August the regular study and hobby clubs, which are active through the year, begin their work. Among them are the Shell Club, the Junior Travel Club, the Geology Club, the Little Theater Club, the Junior and Senior Stamp Clubs, the Nature Club, and the Press Club.

No Rapid Transit For Somerville

The plan for a rapid transit system through Somerville and Arlington to connect with the East Boston line, as proposed by Mayor John M. Lynch of Somerville, will not be approved this year, the Metropolitan Planning Division has announced. The Division has completed a study of the plans.

The proposal was termed as one "which would tend to increase the heavy burden now borne by the taxpayers," in a statement given by the Division. In addition to rapid transit north of Boston, construction of the line would have eliminated grade crossings at Davis Square, West Somerville. Total cost of the project would have reached $11,000,000 and Federal assistance was expected.

House Increases Taxes On Liquor, Dog Racing

The House of Representatives today passed to be engrossed bills doubling the tax on dog race betting and doubling the excise on hard liquor.

This action constituted the first time the House has ever voted an increase in the dog racing tax despite the fact that several previous attempts have been made.

Two tax proposals were originally offered by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as part of his $50,000,000 tax program.

The dog tax bill will increase the rate from 3½ per cent to 7 per cent of the total betting receipts. The new tax would produce this year approximately $350,000 more than the usual $750,000. Next year, the revenue would reach $1,500,000.

Step-Rate Increase

The bill originally before the House provided for a step-rate increase on dog racing up to a maximum of 5 per cent. However, Representative William H. Gilman (R) of Malden succeeded in forcing substitution of his 7 per cent bill.

Under the increased liquor tax bill, sparkling wines would be taxed 50 cents a gallon instead of the present 10 cents, while hard liquor would be taxed $1 a gallon instead of the present 50 cents. It is anticipated that the increased liquor tax will produce nearly $900,000 additional this year and nearly $3,500,000 next year.

Senate Opposition?

Both bills were immediately sent to the Senate where it is expected the dog racing bill will meet with considerable opposition. The dog lobby has always been particularly successful in blocking action adverse to its interests in the upper house.

With the dog and liquor action, Representatives had taken what was the first step in solving their immediate dilemma: how to raise $50,000,000. This dilemma has increased hourly with the realization in legislative quarters that the modified 2 per cent sales tax hadn't even a remote chance of passing.

A militant minority group was regarded as chiefly responsible for the dog track and liquor tax increases. Thoroughly upset over the fact that dog track interests have persistently defeated attempts to increase taxes on dog racing, this minority bloc determined not to support any other taxation proposals until the dog track tariff had been raised. Observers regarded this afternoon's victory as largely due to their efforts.

Proposals for the increases were supposedly sent up as trial balloons by the Ways and Means Committee in preparation for its report. The Committee has had before it various plans, including the sales tax and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's program to raise the $50,000,000 by increasing the income tax, the gas tax, the liquor and dog taxes, and the surtax on incomes.

Sales Tax Hit

A new attack on the battered sales tax was made yesterday by R. M. Thompson, President of the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants and General Manager of R. A. McWhirr Company of Fall River. In a statement issued to the press, Mr. Thompson described as "totally erroneous and misleading" the estimates that a modified sales tax would yield $30,000,000, as stated at the Republican Caucus of the Legislature two days ago.

Said Mr. Thompson:

"Retail sales in Massachusetts according to the 1935 census of distribution—the only accurate figures available—are $1,461,180,000. These sales include figures for all types of retail outlets, including lumber and building material dealers; hay, grain and feed stores; filling stations; liquor stores; restaurant and eating places and fuel and ice dealers.

"It is obvious that a 2 per cent sales tax—with none of the exemptions proposed by the Republican leaders—will bring in a little over $28,000,000. But with the exemptions offered in the new sales tax proposal the Commonwealth will find that it cannot raise the revenue it expected and will have to increase the rate of the sales tax to 3 per cent or more. That is the experience of other states."

Mrs. Moton Re-elected Head Of National Colored Women

Election of officers for the coming two years was the highlight yesterday of the 21st Biennial Convention of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., meeting this week at Symphony Hall.

Mrs. Jennie R. Moton, of Capahosic, Va., was re-elected President, and Miss Arsania Williams, St. Louis, Mo., Vice-President at large. Mrs. Nannie M. Williams of Chicago was named First Recording Secretary; Miss Gladys Holmes, President of the Massachusetts branch, was elected Second Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Polyanna Reed of Oregon, Third Recording Secretary.

Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, Toledo, Ohio, was re-elected Treasurer and Mrs. Ada B. DeMent of Mineral Wells, Texas, Chairman of the Executive Board. Mrs. Catherine Helm, Wichita, Kan., was re-elected Secretary of the Executive Board, and Mrs. M. J. Brockway, Parliamentarian. Mrs. Lizzie B Fouse, Lexington, Ky., was re-elected Statistician. Other new officers elected were Mrs. H. M. Gibbs, Alabama, Auditor, and Mrs. J. Horace, Texas, Chaplain.

This morning was devoted to a round-table discussion of "How the Negro May Obtain His Rights by Legislation," led by Mrs. Grace Wilson Evans, and a report of the Department of Mother, Home, Child, Mrs. I. W. Rowan, chairman. A symposium consisted of a discussion of "Beauty All Around Us," Mrs. Eugenia Alexander Manning; "Family Relations," Dr. Jeffie O. Connor; "Health Relationship of Mother and Child," Dr. Grace Kimbrough.

A garden fete at Rest Haven Lawns was scheduled for from 5 to 7 this afternoon.

This evening in Symphony Hall, the music program will be under the direction of Mrs. Maud Roberts George. Mrs. Flora Greene Vest, contralto, and Gladys Gray, violinist, will be soloists. The Federal Folk Singers will be directed by L. Lockman, and a male chorus by Edwin Barrier. Speakers will be Dr. Georgia Dwelle and Mrs. Ora Brown Stokes. Report of Headquarters Board will be given by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, and there will be a dramatic reading by Mrs. Celia Walker Jones.

Play-by-Play Report on Mars

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 27 (AP)—A Martian "invasion" will be reported by radio tonight, but earthlings who remember the famed Orson Welles scare can rest assured the lickety-split race of the planet toward Earth will be stopped by traffic regulations 36,000,000 miles from this globe.

From Harvard's observatory at 11:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)—when the rust-red planet will be closer to earth than it has for 15 years—two University natural scientists will broadcast (WEEI) all the information there is to be had on the heavenly neighbor from this particular part of the world. The broadcast will be off, however, if the sky is heavily clouded.

Harvard astronomers, and others in the Northern Hemisphere, are disappointed that best "seats" for the celestrial show will be had in the Southern Hemisphere, because they said detailed features of the mysterious planet might best be sighted by astronomy's top-flight equipment north of the equator.

Dr. Donald H. Menzel, Professor of Astro-Physics at Harvard, and recognized by his colleagues as one of the foremost experts on Mars in the east, will give a play-by-play account of what Mars, as seen through a 15-inch telescope, is up to. Also drawing a bead on the planet will be Dr. Fred Whipple, whose specialty is "exploding" stars.

Those who plan to make a night out of watching the show, will want to know that the planet—brightest light except the moon in the sky—will rise about 10 p. m. in the southeastern sky, and then swing slowly across the lower heavens to set about 3 a. m. in the southwest.

Boy Scout Prayed for Rescue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, July 27—Plucky Donn Fendler, of Rye, N. Y., who used his knowledge of Boy Scout lore to find his way out of the Maine wilderness after being lost for eight days, was back with his parents today.

The seventh-grade pupil, whose safety became assured shortly after he prayed in the forest for an hour on Monday, was brought by canoe and ambulance yesterday from the camp of Nelson E. McMoarn near Sherman, Maine, to a Bangor hospital.

He was in such good condition, however, that physicians said he could be released in "two or three days" and today he sat up in his cot reading newspaper accounts of his adventure and asking facetiously: "Am I going to get paid for this?"

As the canoe bearing Donn back to civilization pulled up to the bank of the Penobscot at Grindstone yesterday afternoon, his mother helped him ashore and clasped him in her arms.

"Thank God you're safe," she murmured. "Only God could have saved you."

Donn greeted his father at the hospital here. The father had been slightly hurt during the long search for his son, and so did not go with Mrs. Fendler to meet the boy at Grindstone.

"How are you, Pa?" asked Donn, considerately.

"I'm pretty good, but we were kind of worried about you," Mr. Fendler replied.

"You can't take it," the boy grinned, and then embraced his father.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Within the Law," with Paul Kelly, 1:50, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Lucky Night," with Robert Taylor and Myrna Loy, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hell's Kitchen," with the "Dead End" Kids. Fenway: 1:15, 4:05, 7, 9:50. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Million Dollar Legs," with Betty Grable and Jackie Coogan. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:30. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:45, 8:35.

Normandie—
"Broadway Serenade," with Jeanette MacDonald and Lew Ayres. Also "Alexander Graham Bell," with Don Ameche and Loretta Young.

Keith Memorial—
"The Saint in London," featuring George Sanders and Sally Gray, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Bachelor Mother," with Ginger Rogers and David Niven. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Sorority House," with Anne Shirley and James Ellison, 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Invitation to Happiness," with Fred MacMurray and Irene Dunne. 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Tomorrow: "Susannah of the Mounties," with Shirley Temple. Also "Kid from Kokomo," with Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris and Joan Blondell.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." Also "The Movies March On." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die," 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Night Work," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Scollay and Modern—
"Man About Town," with Jack Benny and Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Grand Jury Secrets," with John Howard, William Frawley, Harvey Stephens and Gail Patrick. Scollay 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Daughters Courageous," with John Garfield, the Lane Sisters and Gale Page. Also "Captain Fury," with Brian Aherne and Victor McLaglen.

Repertory—
"Private Number," with Loretta Young and Robert Taylor. Also "Paris Honeymoon," with Bing Crosby. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," with Shirley Temple. Also "Victoria the Great," with A. Neagle.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blind Alley," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Chester Morris, 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "East Side of Heaven," with Joan Blondell, Bing Crosby and Mischa Auer, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Tomorrow: "Captain Fury," featuring Brian Aherne. Also "The Family Next Door."

R. K. O. Boston—
Bette Davis in "Of Human Bondage," 9:30 a. m., 12:43, 3:40, 6:55, 10:01. Also "Lost Squadron," 11:10 a. m., 2:16, 5:22, 8:38.

Trement—
"Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon and Laurence Olivier. Also "Trade Winds," with Joan Bennett and Fredric March. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"San Francisco," with Clark Gable and Jeanette MacDonald, 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:25. Also "There's That Woman Again" featuring Melvyn Douglas, 9:40 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. Tomorrow: Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper in "The Champ." Also Joel McCrea in "Youth Takes a Fling."

State and Orpheum—
"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker and Fay Holden. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 5, 7:45, 10:30. Also "They All Come Out," with Rita Johnson and Tom Neal. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:20, 9:10. State: 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

South Station Theater—
"The New York World's Fair," "Popular Astronomy," Floyd Gibbons' Thrill story, "Lives in Peril," "How to Play Tennis," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Color Tour to the Isle of Jamaica," "Radio Hams," "The World of Science," "We Want Our Mummy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
"Young Mr. Lincoln," featuring Henry Fonda, 3, 6:10, 9:25. Also The Ritz Brothers in "The Gorilla," 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Esplanade Concert

Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment, 8:30—
CHARLES O'CONNELL
Guest Conductor

1. Overture to "Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
2. Symphony in B minor "Unfinished" ..... Schubert
   I. Allegro moderato
   II. Andante con moto
3. Invitation to the Dance ..... Weber-Berlios
   Interval
4. Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla, from "Das Rheingold" ..... Wagner
5. Prelude in E major ..... J. S. Bach
   Air for the G String ..... Caillet
   Fugue à la Gigue ..... Arranged by
   "Komm Süsser Tod" ..... J. S. Bach
   Arranged by O'Connell
6. Symphonic Poem "Finlandia" ..... Sibelius

Music

Longy School of Music—
Program of old music for voice and harpsichord by Erwin Bodky and Rulon Y. Robison, tenor. Open to the public without charge, 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Special Exhibition by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by The Boston Federal Brass Ensemble, Stanley Hassell, conductor, 12 noon.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Summer Theatricals at Peak Throughout Conn. Resorts

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 27—With Gilbert and Sullivan in Hartford, with music in Old Saybrook and summer theaters hitting their stride in a dozen communities, Connecticut's vacation entertainment season is at its peak.

The University Gilbert and Sullivan Company, organized by a group of Wesleyan University students and faculty and now in its third season, is at the Avery Memorial in Hartford for the week.

At Old Saybrook, the first concert of the Connvale Music Festival takes place Sunday evening, July 30, under the direction of Ronald Murat.

Theater fare ranges from "Journey's End" at the New England Playhouse, Ridgefield, to George Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man" at the Bandbox Playhouse in Suffield, "from "Not for Children" at Stony Creek to "The Night of January 16" at the Show Shop in Canton.

Summer theater companies, charging $1.10 to $1.65, and doing only a moderate amount of advertising, are playing to well-filled houses, reporting definitely a better season than a year ago.

Safety Institute

Today in New Haven, the first Safety Education Institute conducted in Connecticut is in session. Designed for teachers, many of whom are attending the summer session of the Teachers College of Connecticut, in New Haven, the institute is stressing safety not only on the highway but in the home.

Elevator Safety

Seeking safety in the operation of elevators, the State Labor Department began enforcement this week of a new law requiring all elevator operators to obtain certificates. The Labor Department, which formerly supervised elevator operation only in factories, now is charged with responsibility for the safety of elevator equipment and the competence of operators even in dwellings.

Because it would be impossible to inspect all elevators at once, Labor Commissioner Cornelius J. Danaher is issuing temporary permits.

Prospective Teachers

A weeding out process for boys and girls who would like to be school teachers starts in September at the Teachers College of Connecticut. Applicants accepted for admission to the freshman class in the fall have received warning that they will be considered on probation for the first two years, and that only those students showing exceptional promise of becoming good teachers will be allowed to complete the four-year course.

Those who are not permitted to continue after two years may transfer to a liberal arts college.

New London Park?

New London's plan to take over the privately-owned Ocean Beach and develop it as a City park is going ahead in spite of delays and difficulties. Sponsors of a referendum petition seeking to have the Ocean Beach plan put before the electors of the City a second time, failed this week to produce enough names to force the vote. An ordinance under which the City will take possession of all property in a 49-acre tract has become effective. Wrangles over the beach development plan have so delayed action that it is likely actual construction will not start until after the present summer season ends.

Musical Tools

Musical instruments, ruled Judge Vine R. Parmelee of the Windsor Town Court, are a musician's tools of trade and cannot be attached in an action to recover on a debt. The judge dismissed a writ of attachment under which an orchestra leader's instruments had been taken from him while a dance was in progress. The Supreme Court, said Judge Parmelee, has never ruled upon the point.

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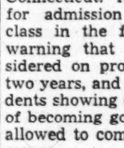

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Experts Study Tax Problems

By a Staff Photographer

Leaders at Conference on Assessing Administration

Left to right—Frank H. Bowerman, Assessor, Cranston, R. I.; John G. Marston, State Tax Commissioner, Concord, N. H.; W. F. Connelly, President of the National Association of Assessing Officers, Bridgeport, Conn.; Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation; R. L. Soule, Assessor, Burlington, Vt.; Leo P. Hinds, Assessor, Portland, Maine; James J. Casey, Assessor, Cambridge, Mass.; Albert W. Noonan, Executive Director of the National Association of Assessing Officers, Chicago.

Warning Sounded By Long on Boost In Real Estate Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

quired to earn on taxes more than is earned by normal investment in business enterprise.

The rate of 4 per cent, he said, under any kind of conditions, is in excess of incomes earned by factories, hotels, and other enterprises.

A 4 per cent tax—even 3½ per cent—is in excess "of what can be obtained from normal income," and such an assessment "would not only take the income from real estate but the capital as well," added the Commissioner.

"A $40 tax rate," Mr. Long continued, "is twice what it should be."

In addition to the proposals for new revenue by higher taxes on dog and horse racing, on cigarettes, incomes, and even upon sales, there is a possibility of obtaining substantial new revenue by the cities and towns themselves, Mr. Long told the assessors.

Tax Relief Sought

With the need for revenue to relieve real estate so apparent and with the Legislature ready to provide some tax relief on real estate, taxation in Massachusetts may reach the turning point in the State's history, Mr. Long said. In future years the record of the present Legislative session may become the point of study by experts seeking to trace the causes of an outstanding change in the State's taxation methods.

Meanwhile, the Legislature must provide new revenue, said Mr. Long.

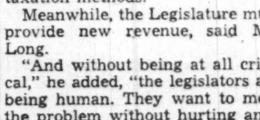
"And without being at all critical," he added, "the legislators are being human. They want to meet the problem without hurting anyone's feelings." And this is all but impossible, Mr. Long implied.

New Freight Ships Carry Passengers

Passengers will be carried on the new C-2 type trans-Atlantic vessels of the Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.,—primarily freighters—beginning with the initial voyage of the American Scantic Line motorship Mormachawk, Aug. 4, it was announced by A. Douglas Cook, general agent in New England. The Mormachawk will be followed by the Donald McKay, named after the old East Boston builder of clipper ships, which is to sail Aug. 18 on her second voyage.

Accommodations for 12 passengers are available in six large, outside cabins, each equipped with two large single beds, and private shower. The vessels were designed and built by the United States Maritime Commission for Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., and measure 435 feet long, 63 feet beam and 13,876 displacement tons. Speed is 16½ to 17 knots an hour, enabling them to make the cruise to Scandinavian and Baltic ports in 36 days instead of the 42 days taken by the former vessels.

PROPINQUITY



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Pilgrims Were Young People, Visitor From New York Says

By Wanda MacDowell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An interesting visitor to New England is Mrs. Anne Barnouw of New York, wife of Prof. Adrian Barnouw of Columbia University, who is gathering data on the Pilgrims while staying at the Hotel Pilgrim in Plymouth.

Having lived in the Netherlands 12 years, while her husband was teaching at Leyden University, Mrs. Barnouw had an opportunity for first-hand study of traces of the Pilgrims in the Netherlands before they set sail for the New World. She points out that that band of pioneers, contrary to general impression, were mostly young people, in their twenties, while most pictures portray them as elderly men and women. She notes that they fashioned their houses more after those in the Netherlands than in Britain. Many Dutch words appear in Plymouth, she has found, such as "meerstead" on the tablet in Plymouth Town Square, which marked the source of water supply of the Pilgrims in the early days.

Mrs. Barnouw is gathering material for a series of lectures she will give at Columbia on "Milestones Along the Pilgrim Way." She was born in Yorkshire, England, where the home of William Bradford, leader of the Pilgrim band, is still standing. Yorkshire citizens, she said, are planning a memorial tablet to mark the place where Bradford was born.

Thomas D. Cabot will tell members and friends of the Cohasset Garden Club about the Cabot Colombian Expedition which he organized to map the unscaled lofty summits of Northern Colombian mountains. The lecture will take place at "The Oaks," the Cohasset summer estate of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Cox.

Mrs. Sherman R. Thayer is the chairman of the committee arranging the affair, and assisting her are Mrs. Richard H. Edwards, Jr., Mrs. Charles Sabine, Jr., Mrs. Blake Field, Mrs. C. Chester Cooper, and Mrs. G. Roland Crampton. Officers of the Cohasset Garden Club include Mrs. Adelaid Moors Bell, President; Mrs. William C. Cox, and Mrs. Phillip Benson, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Howard T. Swain, treasurer; Mrs. John Bishop and Mrs. John Washburn Coolidge, secretaries.

Mr. Cabot is President of the Appalachian Mountain Club.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"Variations"; music	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Consolo Reveries	Fred Hoey; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Roy Chapman Andrews	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 M. Malneck's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Luther-Layman Singers	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Joe E. Brown; H.	Duke Ellington's Or	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	Jim Lewis's Orchestra
7:45 Bosnik's Orchestra	Duke Ellington's Or	Leighton Noble's Orch.	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00 Buddy Clark's	Concert Internationale	Vallee Hour; Carmen	"Twentieth Century	Federal Housing talk
8:15 Musical Weekly	Concert Internationale	Miranda; Erin O'Brien	Serenade"	Gordon Country Choir
8:30 "Serenade for	"It's Up to You"; Dale	Moore; Alice Marble;	"The First Offender";	"Mother's Musical Album"
8:45 Strings"	Baxter, m. c.; guests	Lou Holtz; orchestra	dramatization	
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Toronto Promenade Symphony Or.; Hans Kindler, conductor; Enya Gonzalez, soprano	America's Lost Plays; "A Trip to Chinatown"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15		America's Lost Plays; "A Trip to Chinatown"	Edwin C. Hill	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour			"Sinfonietta" with Alfred Wallenstein	"Smilin' Thru"
9:45				"Smilin' Thru"
10:00 Columbia Workshop	"1001 Wives"; dramatic series	Music Hall; Bob Burns; Count Solito de Solis, pianist; Franchot Tone; Shirley Deane; orch.	John Steele, news	Julie Wintz' Orch.
10:15 Festival; drama			Joe Reichman's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orch.
10:30 "Viewpoints"	Concert Salon		Concert Revue; Henry	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"	Network speakers		Weber's Orchestra; so-	Martin Deane's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	loists	Tom Dorsey's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Planetarium speaker	Billy McDonald's Orch
11:30 "Mars on View"	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orch.	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:45 Jack Jenny's Or.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orch.	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	News Service

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Garden talk; music	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk; musicale	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Shopping talk	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Bill Elliott, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Life Can Be Beautiful	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Consumers' program	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Home Forum"	The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Paul Allison, poems	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jack Berch, songs	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Song Shoppers"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Musical program	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry Congress	Jean Harper, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	John Agnew, organist	"Music and Manners"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; talk; musicale	Noonday Musicale	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Noonday Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	John Kiley, baritone
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Homestead-	News Service	"Women's Clubs News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	"George and Dixie"	"Musical Salute to	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Boston"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Vaughn Munroe, songs	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Pages from the Classical Album"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Women in the Making	"Betty and Bob"	Freddie Nagel's Orch.	
2:15 Dramatic sketch	of America"; drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Word Dramas"	"Pages from the Classical Album"
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.	"Rhythm School"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Sport comment	
2:45 "Girl Marries"	"Rhythm School"	Betty Crocker	Sport reports	News Service
3:00 News Service	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-St Louis	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Buffalo Summer	U. S. Navy Band	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-St Louis	Sport reports
3:45 Theater	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Speaker; music	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-St Louis	Sport reports
4:15 "From the Gold	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Coast"	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Red Sox-St Louis	Sport reports
4:45 "Deep River Boys"	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	Serenade	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
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6:15 Eton Boys	Fred Hoey; musicale	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Sir Hubert Wilkins	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 "Parker Family"	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Luther-Layman Singers	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 M. Loring, songs	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Bob Edge, sports	"The ABC of NBC"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Under Western	"Story of the Rail-	Lucille Manners, so-	"Twentieth Century	"Pappy, Jeb and Ezra"
8:15 Skies"; variety	roads"; historical	prano; Ross Graham,	Serenade"	"Front Page Drama"
8:30 Johnny Green's Or.	drama; songs; orches-	baritone; Frank Black's	WOR Symphony Orch.	Military Band
8:45 sketch	tra; speakers	Orchestra; chorus	WOR Symphony Orch.	Magyar Serenaders
9:00 Raymond Paige, 99	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages from the Classical Album"
9:15 Men and a Girl	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C Hill	
9:30 "First Nighter	North Shore Players	"Death Valley Days";	"Take a Note"; solo-	"Pages from the Classical Album"
9:45 dramatization	Robin Hood Dell Concert	dramatic sketch	ists; orchestra	
10:00 "Grand Central	Robin Hood Dell Concert	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Lou Breeze's Orch.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
10:15 Station"; drama	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Detective O'Malley"	Jose Martinez' Orch.
10:30 Robert L. Ripley;	"Hollywood Ladder of	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Congressional Review	News Service
10:45 vocalist; orchestra	Fame"; drama	Joseph Lee Day talk	S. Pettingill, talk	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Joe Brattain's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Secy. Frances Perkins;	Dance Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Sen. Pepper; others	The Majestics; orchestra
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service

Chinese Seeds Shipment Arrives At the Arboretum

Seeds received by Arnold Arboretum from Western China, along with botanical specimens to identify these prospective plantings, are proof that the unsettled conditions in that country have not entirely put an end to peaceful and cultural pursuits.

Within the past few years it has been the policy of the Arboretum to make modest grants to strategically located institutions and individuals in support of co-operative collection of seeds. Last year this policy brought to the Arboretum a very large seed collection, comprising about 2,300 numbers, collected by T. T. Yu, a field agent, in Western China.

The present shipment comes from a grant made early in 1938 to the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology at Peiping and consists of 585 packages of seeds from Yunnan and Sikang in southwestern China.

More than one-half of the numbers represent woody species, the remainder herbaceous forms. The field work was done by Mr. Yu during the past collecting season. The seeds were shipped from Yunanfu in April and delivered in Boston on July 12, a commentary on the delays in transportation to which such material is subject, due to present unsettled conditions in China. The botanical material, shipped at the same time, has not yet been received.

Selections from the woody species will be made for trial at the Arboretum, while excess material will be distributed to correspondents of the institution who may be interested in new introductions. With little information as to whether or not the various species may prove to be hardy in New England, Arboretum officials believe it is better policy to give such current introductions rather wide distribution, so that if the species fails to survive in this section it may be found to thrive elsewhere.

The seeds of the herbaceous species, mostly determined to the genus, have been turned over to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for distribution to its members.

The Arboretum is continually introducing new plants from abroad. Though it cannot finance, single handed, expensive expeditions as it has formerly, nevertheless by placing small grants with various expeditions and by co-operation with other institutions all over the globe, it is able to be a very important factor in the introduction of new ornamental plants.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 28

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc

A Noble Example! Free Feed Refused

By the Associated Press.

Laconia, N. H., July 27

County Commissioner Charles E. Carroll has found one way in which he believes Belknap County can economize.

The Commissioner has rejected an invitation to eat at the County Farm when the County Board assembles for its meetings. The former Mayor of this city and one-time member of the Governor's Council said he fails to find anything in the law "requiring commissioners to eat at the expense of the county."

Bay State Group Gets 4-H Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., July 27 — One hundred and eighty-seven young people returned to their homes this week after a course in 4-H leadership at Massachusetts State College. The young people were selected by their county and state leaders to receive this training which will enable them to become better 4-H leaders and to take a more active part in the affairs of their rural communities.

At the candle lighting service which closed the week's activities ten of these young people were signally honored. Two, Elaine Johnson of Barre, Mass., and Robert Vigneau of Burlington, Mass., were selected to represent the 1939 camp at the 1940 camp. This honor is awarded as a result of a vote by campers.

Progressives Mend Fences in Bay State

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The Progressive Party began bolstering its fences in Massachusetts, July 24 after Philip F. La Follette, former Progressive Governor of Wisconsin, declared that units of the Party were being organized in about 20 States in preparation for the 1940 election.

Mr. La Follette, after addressing 50 western Massachusetts "Liberals" at a private meeting here July 23, said that, although no decision had been reached on entering a party ticket in the Presidential campaign, a committee had been formed in the Springfield area to co-operate with the Massachusetts Progressive Association.

Party leaders, he said in a press conference, were considering calling a convention for "next fall" to draw up a party platform.

Peabody Holds Payless Payday

PEABODY, Mass., July 27 (AP)—Approximately 250 employees of the city, including Mayor Joseph B. O'Keefe, went payless today as the Chief Executive sought funds for an almost depleted treasury.

A special meeting of the City Council was called for tonight to act on the Mayor's demand for approval of a $275,000 loan which the Councilors previously had refused to sanction, demanding details of the loan.

U. C. C. Executives To Study Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., July 27 — A first step in the direction of training administrative executives in the field of unemployment insurance will be taken at the University of New Hampshire when selected representatives of unemployment compensation administrations of the New England States meet here for a two-week session, opening July 31.

Detailed technical problems confronting the agencies will be considered and many phases of compensation work will be examined by state and Federal leaders. Heading the conference will be Dr. C. A. Kulp, consultant with the Social Security board, member of the Social Science Research Council, and Professor of Insurance at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania.

Warden at Charlestown Presents Pardon Plan

Recommendations for improvements in the granting of pardons and paroles were given today to the Special Legislative Commission investigating pardons over the past 10 years by Frank W. Lanagan, Warden at Charlestown State Prison. Warden Lanagan's suggestions were not disclosed. Heads of other State institutions will be interviewed next week.

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Railroad Service In Cape Area May Face Further Cut

Improved train service for commuters in southeastern Massachusetts before 1940 appeared practically hopless yesterday while the possibility of further curtailment of service became imminent.

Action on the original abandonment of 88 stations is now awaiting the decision of the United States Supreme Court on a question of jurisdiction—whether Federal District Judge Carroll C. Hincks, of New Haven, Conn., was within his rights in ordering the closings or whether the State Public Utilities Commission is empowered to order reopening.

While awaiting the outcome of the Supreme Court case which is scheduled to come up in October, the hands of the State Utilities Commission are tied in so far as issuing any orders is concerned. However, hearings on the Railroad Trustees' original petitions for abandonment brought before the commission were continued despite the action of the District Court until yesterday when both sides rested their cases.

At the conclusion Tuesday of these hearings before the commission which have lasted 18 months, Edward A. Pecce, Assistant Attorney General, filed a motion with the Commission for dismissal of the railroad's petitions on the ground that the railroad trustees did not disclose the revenue earned in the East End Territory and derived from freight service, passenger revenues from popular excursions and additional fares for exclusive use of drawing room.

No ruling on the motion was made by the Commission but it is expected the decision will be ready on Sept. 14, when the attorney for the railroad, Arthur W. Blackman, and Mr. Pecce submit briefs on the case and present their final argument. Both sides have agreed to an hour each for argument and 15 minutes for rebuttal.

Meanwhile, there is considerable apprehension as to the outcome of the railroad's plan to abandon 50 additional stations in September, this time without even going through the formality of petitioning the Utilities Commission for permission. In view of this Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, has asked the co-operation of City, Town and State officials in opposing this new abandonment program.

8-40 Officer Willing; But No One to Serve

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 27 (AP)—Myrtle H. Juckett's report to the 1939 convention of the Connecticut American Legion Auxiliary, if somewhat wistful, had the merit of brevity.

"As 8-40 liaison officer during the past administration," it read, "I have ever been on duty waiting for a call to be of service, but none has been presented to me." She was an official of the "Eight and Forty," subsidiary organization within the Auxiliary.

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Ginger Rogers in Farce

The Arts in Boston

With Ginger Rogers in the title part, "Bachelor Mother," which came to the Keith Memorial last evening, might have been expected to be a dancing picture. Instead it is an amusing farce about a shop girl who picked up an infant left at the door of a foundling home, was immediately believed to be the child's mother, and was unable to convince any of those concerned that she was not. Norman Krasna, who is credited with the screen play, has arranged an ingenious series of improbabilities that lead into increasing complications. Garson Kanin, who directed, has emphasized the comic possibilities of the story. Miss Rogers, David Niven, Charles Coburn, Frank Albertson, and E. E. Clive have acted the chief roles smoothly.

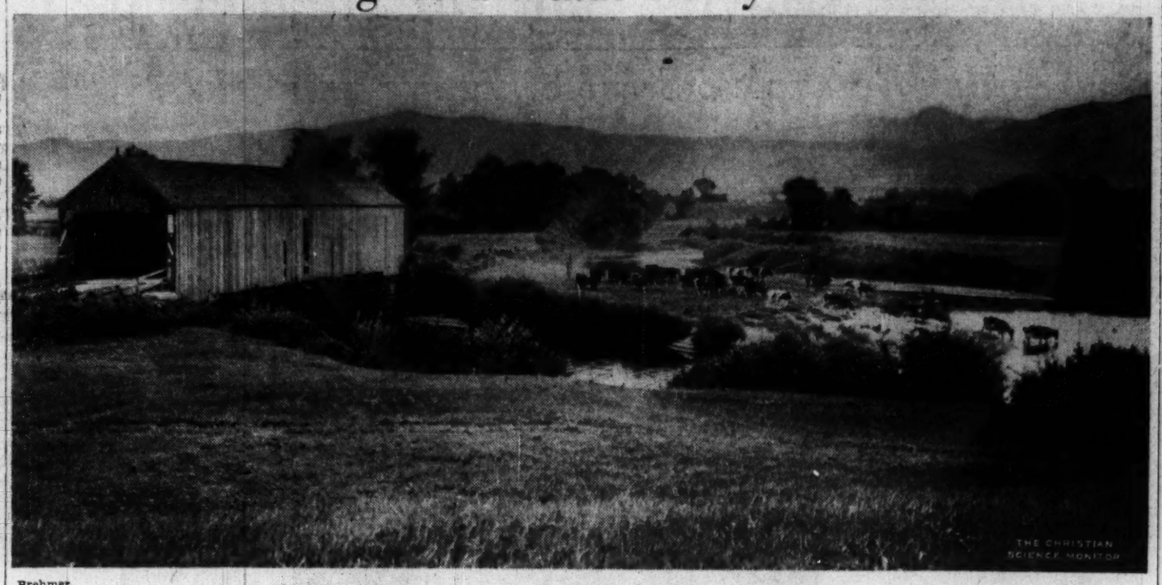
Before the conclusion is reached, a Cinderella theme is developed which finds the girl winning the son of her department store employer as a fiance; and the misunderstandings have reached the point where the elder merchant believes himself to be the grandfather of the infant. The things which are most amusing, however, are not these broad outlines but the small human embroideries; the difficulties, for instance, of the boss's son trying to exchange a toy in his own store, the New Year's Eve party at which Miss Rogers poses as a Swedish beauty who cannot speak English, the discovery of resemblances in the infant, or the warm argument between the father and son which is suddenly interrupted each time that a servant comes into the room.

The baby, Elbert Coplen, Jr., a bright youngster, has been handled with intelligence and probably with a great deal of patience to secure the effects desired.

"The Saint in London," the second film on the bill, is another mystery melodrama in the series of stories about the so-called Saint, this time made in England. In the first half of the film the representatives of the law seem to be held in disrespect, but before the end it appears that the Saint is working with Scotland Yard and the Government authorities to round up a gang of foreign rascals who are seeking to issue currency for their own benefit. George Sanders in the title part, Sally Gray, David Burns, and Gordon McLeod are the principal players.

E. F. M.

'The Lowing Herd Winds Slowly O'er the Lea'



Brehmer

Quiet and Peace Mark the Valleys of Vermont

A most enjoyable motor excursion, at leisurely pace, is the trip from Bennington, in the southeast corner of the State, to Rutland. Mountains roll away to right and left and the course parallels at many places Otter Creek, which is really a river, and presents vistas of herds knee-deep in the cool backwaters of pasturelands, and occasionally, a typical Old New England covered bridge.

Coming Plays on Summer Stages

Massachusetts

Cambridge—Straw Hat Theater, Brattle Hall, Aug. 2-4, "Jane Eyre."

Cambridge — Jitney Players, Brattle Hall, July 29, "End of Summer."

Cambridge — University Gilbert and Sullivan Company, Brattle Hall, Aug. 7-12, "Iolanthe" and other G. & S. operas.

Chatham — Monomoy Theater, Aug. 2-5, "Bill of Divorcement"; Aug. 9-12, "Personal Opinion."

Cohasset—South Shore players, July 31-Aug. 5, Violet Heming in "Susan and God"; Aug. 7-12, Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale in "Spring Meeting."

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, July 31-Aug. 5, Thornton Wilder and Martha Scott in "Our Town"; Aug. 7 12, Jane Cowl in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, July 31-Aug. 5, Esther Ralston in "Petticoat Fever."

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater, July 31-Aug. 5, Helen Twelvetrees in "No More Ladies."

Marblehead—North Shore Players at Marblehead High School, July 31-Aug. 5, Douglass Montgomery and Mildred Natwick in "Autumn Crocus."; Aug. 7-12, Dion Boucicault's "Streets of New York."

Martha's Vineyard — Vineyard Players, July 31-Aug. 5. "Private Lives."

Nantasket—Samoset Playhouse, Aug. 1-5, "Emperor Jones"; Aug. 8-12. "The Play's the Thing."

Nantucket—Nantucket Players, Aug. 3, 4, 6, "Bachelor Born"; Aug. 10, 11, 13, "Oliver Oliver."

Plymouth—Priscilla Beach Theater, Aug. 1-5, "Bill of Divorcement."

Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse, July 31-Aug. 5, John Beal in "Petrified Forest"; Aug. 7-12, Dennis King in "Petticoat Fever."

New Hampshire

East Jaffrey—Actor-Associates, Aug. 3-5, "Her Master's Voice."

Keene—Keene Summer Theater, July 31-Aug. 5, "Our Town."

New London — New London Players, Aug. 3-5, "You Can't Take It With You"; Aug. 10-12, "Spring Meeting."

Peterborough—The Peterborough Players, Aug. 2-5, "Little Women"; Aug. 9-12, "You Can't Take It With You."

Rye Beach—Farragut Players, Aug. 1-5, "Susan and God"; Aug. 8-12. "Shadow and Substance."

Tamworth—The Barnstormers, July 31, Aug. 5, "Our Town"; Aug. 1, 2, Conway; Aug. 3, Poland Spring; Aug. 4, Wolfeboro. Week of Aug. 7, "What a Life."

Whitefield—The Forty-Niners, Aug. 1-5, "What a Life"; Aug. 8-12, "No More Ladies."

Crawford Notch — Notchland Players (semi-professional), Aug. 4, 7, 11, Goldoni's "Mistress of the Inn."

Maine

Boothbay—Boothbay Playhouse, Aug. 2-5, "Berkeley Square"; Aug. 9-12, "Hay Fever."

Kennebunkport—Garrick Players, Aug. 1-5, "Karabash"; Aug. 7-12, "The Ghost Story" and "Tseedles"; all in Tarkington Festival.

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse, July 31-Aug. 5, Grace George in "The Circle"; Aug. 7-12, Sinclair Lewis in "Our Town."

Skowhegan—Lakewood Theater, July 31-Aug. 5, "The White Steed."

Surry—Surry Theater, Aug. 1-5, "Art and Mrs. Bottle"; Aug. 8-12, "Arms and the Man."

Rhode Island

Newport—Newport Casino, Aug. 1-4, Doris Dalton in "George and Margaret"; Aug. 8-11, Whitford Kane in "The White Steed."

Vermont

Weston — Weston Playhouse, Aug. 4-6, "Kind Lady."

New York

Malden Bridge—Nell Gwyn Theater, Aug. 4-6, "You Can't Take It With You"; Aug. 11-13, "Idiot's Delight."

Schenectady—Mohawk Drama Festival, Aug. 1-5, Eugenie Leontovich in "Charlotte Corday"; Aug. 8-12, Frank Craven in "Our Town."

Non-Union Horse Cause for Strike On PWA Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 27 —A horse, and a driver triumphantly displaying a union card, went back to work yesterday on the Trade School PWA project to furnish the power and skill necessary in hoisting mortar to union bricklayers erecting the school smokestack.

At the same time, three hoisting engineers, acting on the orders of Business Agent James J. Bird of the Hoisting Engineers' Union, quit work to protest against any hoisting operation on the job by individuals, or animals, that are not members of the hoisting profession, or more particularly the Hoisting Engineers' Union.

The strike meant that bricklayers on the school walls were not getting materials, and officials of the George A. Fuller Construction Company, of Boston, general contractor on the PWA project, endeavored to have the horse hoisting-rig again put off the job. The sub-contractor insisted the method admirably suited the work, while Richard H. Smith, the driver, exhibited his membership card from the Teamsters' Union.

The impasse was overcome temporarily as the general contractor shifted bricklayers to points on the building where the services of hoisting engineers were not needed.

Whether the Hoisting Engineers' Union can retire the horse to pasture beyond recall remains a matter of widespread interest.

New Cruises Announced By the President Lines

Something new in world cruises and Oriental tours was announced today by E. A. Connell, passenger agent at Boston of the American President Lines, in an inter-island trip in the Philippines and the voyage through the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf, with a trip to Iraq, ancient Ur of the Chaldees, Baghdad and Babylon.

These new features of the American President Line's cruise itinerary are included in the conducted cruise starting from San Francisco Nov. 16 on the President Cleveland. G. Sidney Phelps is to lead the cruise under auspices of the Bureau of University Travel.

Regions Neighboring Rutland Abound in Mountain Trails

In Search of New England
Fifteenth of 18 Articles

Rutland, Vermont

Even though your motoring map of Vermont showed no designation of mountains, the way the route lines go, either lengthwise or across the paper leaving wide expanses of blank space, would probably hint to you that mountains were there. And they are, indeed, the broad range raising a great barrier that divides the State in halves from north to south, with half a dozen notches for linking roads to wind through. Each side of this range extend foot hills and valley lands, the streams of the west section entering the Hudson River or Lake Champlain and the eastern waters finding the Connecticut River.

In the last article in this series I wrote of Bennington, in the southeast corner of Vermont. From there to Rutland by motor, one should take two hours to enjoy the beauty of this valley ride. Mountains are always at right and left, and Otter Creek, really a river, is alongside for several miles. Where it turns west, the city of Rutland is situated, set in a broad valley walled on the east by steep mountain flanks.

In a state where all cities seem small, this ranks second, with a population of 17,000 plus, surpassed only by Burlington. It is an important railway junction of the Rutland Railroad, where The D. & H. connects with it and where the line to Bennington starts.

Up to about fifty years ago Rutland was a large township having some of the richest marble deposits in the world. Now the name is restricted to a city a few square miles in area, for the quarrying interests brought about a division, setting off the new townships of Procter and West Rutland.

The second highest peak of the Green Mountains, Killington, is eight bee-line miles to the east of Rutland. There are said to be over 150 mountains above 3,000 feet high in Vermont's range, which is practically one for each mile of its length. This means much to the thousands of New England hikers who spend weeks on end tramping up and down friendly wooded slopes, or resting in camps along the way.

Mountain Club

The Green Mountain Club, with headquarters at Rutland, has done wonders in making and marking trails the whole length of the range from Massachusetts to Canada. "The Long Trail" of 260 miles includes branches to all peaks. There are plenty of shelters, cabins and huts with caretakers, along the way so at least roof and walls may be reached after each day's moderate tramp.

This north-south wilderness footpath is crossed by a dozen motor roads good enough to bear numbers. So it is easy to take parts of it as shorter trips, covering as few days as one may desire, by arranging for motor car service at both ends of the hike. The Green Mountain Club, Inc., in Rutland, sends details on request.

Long Trail Lodge, at the highest part of Sherburne Notch, about 10 miles from Rutland, is unique in structure and its design is remarkable for sympathetic fitness to surroundings and purpose.

Inconspicuous markers tell the names of scores of native plants, shrubs and trees which are fostered in masses about the Lodge; inside, are samples of woods and minerals in hundreds. It came to the Green Mountain Club through the generosity of Mortimer R. Procter, and his mother, Mrs. Fletcher D. Procter; it is managed for the G. M. C. by the Treadway Company, well-known hotel operators.

Bridle Trails

Over a thousand miles of bridle trails have been laid out through the efforts of the Green Mountain Horse Association, whose headquarters are in Rutland.

In the industrial life of Rutland, marble is the leader by far. Howe Scales is a large concern and there is other machinery manufacturing. Printing and publishing is done in a large way by the Tuttle Co., Mr. Charles E. Tuttle having a large collection of books, some 100,000, including pamphlets.

Among the buildings called to the attention of the visitor are the white-painted, Georgian Temple house on North Main Street, built in 1812; Pond house at 27 South Main Street; Morse house at Main and Madison; Gookin house, near the cemetery, built in 1781. Pioneer Home, at 23 West Street, is believed to be the oldest house in the city, though its year of building has not been determined. A home to be noticed is that of Julia C. R. Dorr, a voluminous writer of poetry, and of considerable fiction, who was friendly with numerous literary leaders of the 1860's to '90's.

The Rutland Herald, established in 1794, leads all newspapers of the State for continuous publication.

Carl Greenleaf Beede

Boston Group Asks For Spending Bar

Legislation known as the Works Financing Act of 1939, constitutes an attempt to put the Government permanently into the business of lending money, declared the Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee on Federal Taxation, in letters to Massachusetts Congressmen, urging rejection of the bill.

"The plan to force $3,000,000,000 of private capital through the Government as an intermediary into activities for which there is no real demand cannot result in sound or enduring business recovery," the Committee says.

Reduce, limit and restrict the expenditures to be authorized in this legislation, in every possible way, advises the Committee, if total rejection is impossible. The bill forces the burden of expenditure upon the taxpayer, and is an effort to conceal from the public a new form of "pump-priming," declared the Committee. Permanent recovery can be attained only by the natural release of the Nation's reservoirs of surplus capital through restoration of normal capital demands of private industry, the Committee declared.

Coastwise Traffic Up at Boston Port

Boston's commerce is increasing more rapidly in domestic or coastwise water traffic than in overseas business, it is disclosed in figures prepared by the United States Army Engineers, at Boston.

Domestic vessel arrivals at Boston, for instance, during June, increased an even 100 vessels over the same month a year ago, while overseas trips gained 27. The domestic vessel trips in June numbered 437 against 337 in June a year ago. Overseas trips totaled 167 in June and 140 a year ago.

For the first six months of 1939, there were 2,550 arrivals at Boston in the domestic trade contrasted to 2,331 for the same time a year ago. Overseas trips in the same periods were 849 and 774 respectively.

Contrasting Views Presented On Getting a Living Off Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., July 27— Sharply contrasting views of farming as a means of livelihood in Connecticut were presented by Connecticut farm people as part of the University of Connecticut Farm and Home Week program on "Farm Living."

John Schukoske, Middletown poultryman, told the gathering the farmer must specialize in this modern age, and that he cannot afford to scatter his energies over a lot of different tasks. Mr. Schukoske said he had given up keeping his own cow, had stopped raising his own potatoes, and this year does not even have a kitchen garden. His wife does no canning. The farm is operated as a commercial poultry farm entirely, and the family buys its milk, vegetables and fruit just as the city family must do.

On the other hand, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Haven of Coventry described a small farm where they produce as much of their own food as possible, and Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Bristol of Canton Center reported that they feed their family of nine persons almost entirely on home-produced meat, milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit the year round.

In summing up the conference, Prof. Wilfred B. Young said each farm family must make its own choice between these two extremes or on a compromise mode of living. The diversified farm, with more home-produced feed, means less cash income. The specialized farm takes more capital and involves more risk, but brings larger cash returns.

Mr. Bristol told the group that by using the facilities of a commercial cold storage company in Hartford he keeps his large family supplied with meat raised on the farm all through the year. The meat that cannot be used immediately is chilled, and packed in boxes at the cold storage plant. Once in two weeks, or oftener, he drives into Hartford to bring home some of his own meat. The family cures bacon and ham and Mrs. Bristol cooks with the lard tried out from the fat hogs.

On the side of the commercial farmers was Mark Bishop of Cheshire, proprietor of a large fruit farm. When he was graduated from college 30 years ago, he said, the farm had sheep, poultry and cows. Now it is a specialized fruit farm, although he still keeps two cows and a few chickens. The Bishops buy vegetables from neighboring vegetable growers. Mr. Bishop said his wife, with a large house, four children and a roadside stand to care for, cannot be expected to do much gardening. The hired hands on the farm are paid wages which he said made it too expensive to use their labor in odd jobs.

Alfred Wright of Goshen emphasized less tangible benefits of farm life. "Is there any better place on the face of the earth," he asked, "to bring up a family of children than on a good old New England farm?"

A TIP FOR TRAVELLERS

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Boston to Portland, Me.—$4.95
Boston to Bellows Falls, Vt.— 5.20
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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

The Bat Is Mightier Than the Glove—Shift to Smaller Yacht Seen in New Move

Foxx Answers an Ancient Query With His Bludgeon

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Big Jimmy Foxx was the hero of Fenway today, but he came dangerously close to being the so-called "goat." As the Red Sox continued their series with Chicago yesterday before 21,000, the first baseman started an old discussion all over again—the question: Will a poor defensive player let in more runs than he drives in? Since the White Sox arrived in Boston, Double-X has answered this query rather decisively—answered it with a resounding "No!"

On occasions the fans have hurled criticism at Foxx for his lapses in the field. Yesterday, for example, he looked bad on two or three ground balls which hopped between his legs. At the time, they loomed costly to the Red Sox. But after the smoke of the doubleheader had cleared away, a vast majority of the 21,000 was willing to admit that perhaps this defensive angle is over-stressed in the case of some sluggers.

Bat Speaks Louder

In two successive days, the burly first sacker has hit two home runs in one game and each time saved the Red Sox from the embarrassment of defeat. His round-trip smashes twice tied the White Sox score and let his mates march on to victory. It would seem, therefore, that the swinging mace of the slugger speaks louder than his fielding errors.

Foxx has set a blistering offensive pace since the first week in July, and although Yankee Joe Di Maggio is still comfortably in front of the individual batting race, there is still time and hope for our Double-X. On the morning of July 6 the Yankee ace was hitting .425 and Foxx .352. Early today Double-X had rallied to .366 and Di Mag had slapped to .408. By simple mathematics it is apparent that the New Yorker has gone down 17 percentage points and the Bostonian has risen 14. And the end is not yet in sight.

Foxx Moves Ahead

Over the stretch outlined above, Foxx collared 35 base hits in 88 times up, including four doubles, three triples, 11 homers and 23 runs batted in. By driving across five mates in yesterday's second game, Jim ran his 1939 total to 73 and moved to fourth place behind Ted Williams, Gerry Walker and Hank Greenberg in the American League. In order the leading trio had 84, 77 and 74. With 23 homers, Foxxie had a lead of five over the field.

When recounting offensive gestures in the Boston ranks, no story is complete without mention of Ted Williams. This lanky youngster from the West coast gets more amazing every day. The boy has clinched all rookie honors; now he is challenging the greatest batsmen of the entire majors. Unless the opposition does something about his sensational streak, Teddy will finish with an average up in the .340's or .350's.

Began Month Ago

Williams began his brilliant climb more than a month ago. At that time he was down in the .270's, despite his leadership in producing runs. On June 26 he had a four-for-four day at Washington and then headed for the ceiling. As the Red Sox ran triumphantly over every outfit in the American League, the young right fielder climbed rapidly. The afternoon of July 5 marked his arrival in the .300 class. This morning he had reached .323.

Figures are often boring, but these figures involving Williams are too interesting to ignore. Since that afternoon in Griffith Stadium when he made those four hits, Ted has dropped 52 safeties in 126 tries for .413. In the most recent nine Red Sox games—exclusive of the Chicago final today—he has maintained a .436 pace. It is doubtful if any player in the majors, rookie or veteran, can match this torrid slugging. Whatever became of those pitchers who said they could stop the Californian with "slow stuff"?

* * *

The Red Sox tomorrow open a series of three games with the cellar-dwelling Browns. Judging by the treatment the St. Louis club has absorbed in New York of late, the locals should not be extended. The schedule now calls for single games Saturday and Sunday. Tomorrow, as usual, will be Ladies' Day at Fenway Park. The Sox have won 11 out of 14 from the Browns this season. At the same time, the Yankees have taken 14 out of 15 from the humble westerners.

Bromwich and Hopman Advance in the West

VANCOUVER, July 27 (CP)—Jack Bromwich and Harry Hopman, Australian Davis Cup stars, advanced to the fourth round of men's singles in the Western Canada tennis championships here Tuesday but Hopman, paired with a Vancouver woman, was eliminated from mixed doubles competition.

Bromwich, seeded No. 1 in the tourney, defeated Russ Kennington, 6—3, 6—0, and Hopman seeded No. 2, eliminated Larry Hall of Bakersfield, Calif., from the singles, 6—0, 6—2.

Pair of 17-year-old California stars—Helen Curley of Sacramento and Tom Brown of San Francisco—took a 6—3, 6—3, 9—7 victory from Hopman and Mrs. Mary Haggart of Vancouver in the moxed doubles.

Randall Phillips, now under a Baltimore contract, captained the University of Kentucky nine.

BASEBALL

Tomorrow—Fenway Park—3 P. M. Ladies' Day

RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS

Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

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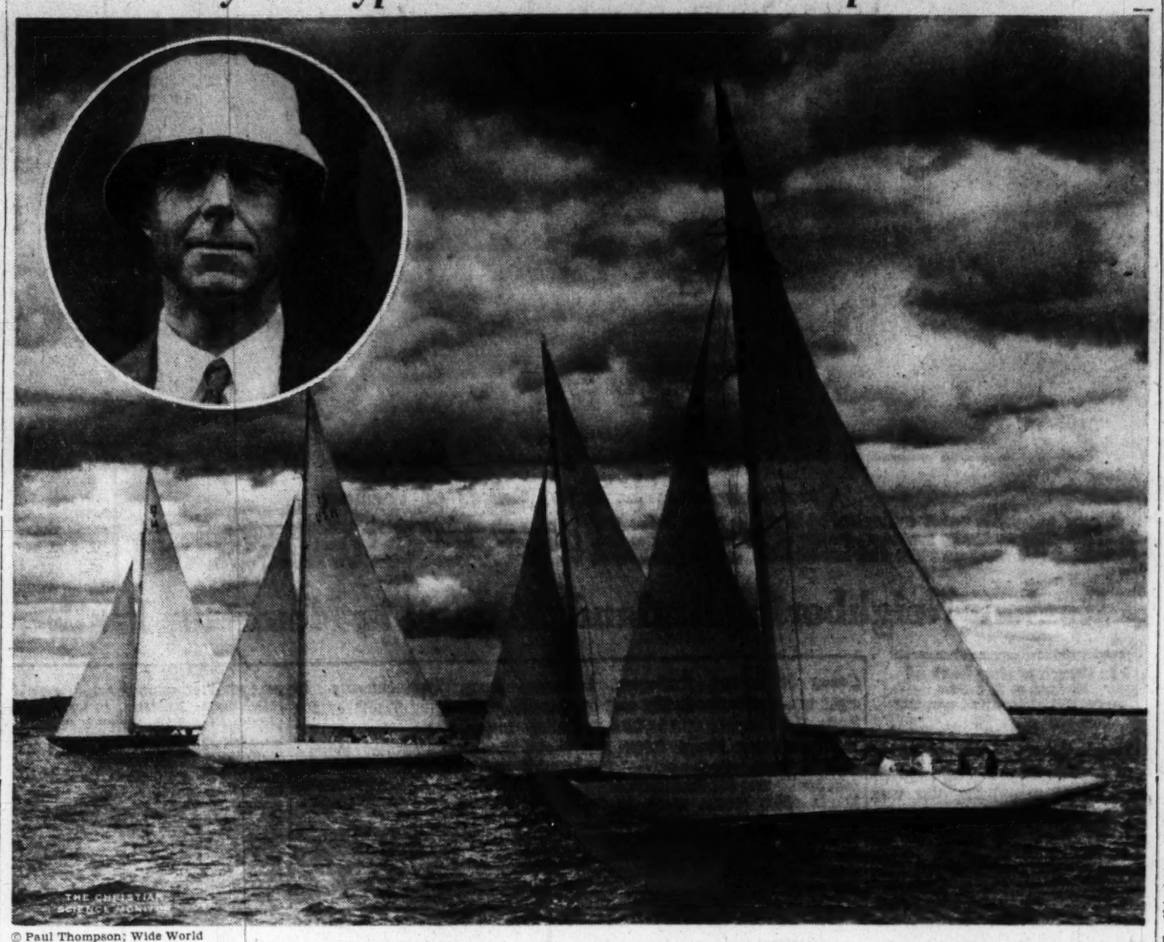
May Be Typical Scene of Future Cup Trials?



© Paul Thompson; Wide World

Charles Francis Adams (inset) will return to "big sticker" racing within 10 days when he steps aboard Fred Bedford's 12 Meter, Nyala, pictured right foreground, for the New York Yacht Club cruise. The combination—Adams, 12 Meters, New York Yacht Club—might portend to future America's Cup doings.

Mandly Leads The N. E. Field Into Round Two

RUMFORD, R. I., July 27 (AP)—Medalist Harold Mandly of Wethersfield, Conn., led New England's amateur golfers into the second round of match play at the Wannamoisett Country Club today.

Mandly defeated George McLachlin, also of Connecticut, 4 and 2. He was accompanied into the second round by Leo Martin of Wayland, Mass., who defeated John McNeilly of Lynn, Mass., 3 and 2.

The summary:

First Round

H. H. Mandly, Wethersfield, defeated George McLachlin, Ridgewood, Conn., 4 and 2.

Frank Dolan, Fall River, defeated Bill Lindvall, Lynn, 2 and 1.

Leo Martin, Wayland, defeated John McNeilly, Lynn, 3 and 2.

A. C. Williams, Bridgeport, defeated R. H. Leonard, Nashua, N. H., 3 and 2.

Francis Doyle, Worcester, defeated D. D. Sullivan, Jr., Canton, Mass., 6 and 5.

John Sheehy, Salem, defeated John McNiff, Salem, 4 and 3.

Ray Lenehan, Providence, defeated Richard Keeley, Newport, N. H., 4 and 3.

Guy Hayes, Andover, defeated T. W. Monahan, Jr., Wayland, 1 up.

R. W. Knowles, Brookline, defeated Walter Senna, New Bedford, 6 and 5.

Joseph Looney, Kendall Green, defeated R. W. Wilson, Hingham 2 and 1.

Al Winter, Bridgeport, defeated Ed Abbott, Auburn, Maine, 1 up.

Dan Shea, Jr., Hingham, defeated Rob Roy Rawlingson, Hope Valley, 4 and 2.

H. M. Biscoe, Brookline, defeated S. W. Peterson, Greenwich, 6 and 4.

Sam Neild, Jr., Pawtucket, defeated J. W. Monahan, Wayland, 3 and 2.

Frank Kanussas, Lexington, defeated L. J. Noah, New Haven, 4 and 2.

Spalding Team Of Springfield Meets Olympets

The Boston Olympets face another hard assignment at the Garden tonight when they play the A. G. Spalding Girls of Springfield in the feature attraction of a twin softball bill.

The Springfield team comes into the Hub with a record of 15 wins in 16 games. Their roster boasts five girls who played on the team that won the State title last year, as well as three who have played in Madison Square Garden.

The preliminary affair, a Metropolitan League game, will see two out-of-Boston teams, the Rohoboth Milkmaids from Providence and the Home Service Laundry Girls of Worcester, clash.

The Springfield team possesses some of the best talent in western Massachusetts. Manager Edith Drew pays particuar tribute to the ability of her catcher, Mary Tarka, and her first sacker. Louise Sullivan. The former bats in the clean-up position and is the longest hitter on the team. Miss Sullivan is considered to be one of the best all-around ball players in the western part of the State.

King Watches Cricket

LONDON, July 27 (CP Cable)—The King watched the cricket match between the touring West Indians and Surrey at Kennington Oval yesterday. For more than an hour His Majesty showed great interest in a fine batting display by the touring players who, at the close of play, had scored 331 runs for four wickets.

Bobby Locke Wins

LONDON, July 27 (AP)—Bobby Locke of South Africa whipped Dick Burton, British open champion, 10 and 9 in their 72-hole golf match for $1,000 today. The South African assumed the lead on the first 18 holes and never was headed.

Olympics are held every four years.

Two Tournaments on Docket For Youngsters Next Month

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Notices were received today from the Massachusetts Golf Association concerning two important tournaments for the younger golfers of the State—the junior and the caddie championships.

Both will be contested next month. The caddies will meet at Commonwealth Country Club, Chestnut Hill, for the sixth time Aug. 22 for 36 holes of medal play. Caddies who have not reached their eighteenth birthday from all Association clubs are eligible, but not more than two may represent any one club. Entries must be received by Aug. 16.

Junior Tourney

The junior championship will be held at Blue Hill Country Club, Canton, Aug. 8-11, with an 18-hole medal round to qualify 32 players for match play. The event is open to all boys who have not reached their twenty-first birthday and who are junior members of Association clubs. A junior junior division will also qualify for match play at the same time and will comprise 16 contestants under 17 who do not qualify in the championship flight. Entries close Aug. 9.

Champions in both tournaments will be unable to defend their titles. Edward Stone, the 1938 caddie champion, is now a junior member, while Bob Adams, who won the junior crown at Salem last year, has passed his twenty-first birthday. Adams, incidentally, is the older brother of Ted Adams of South Shore, who recently won the State amateur title. Ted, himself, was caddie champion in 1937.

Art Ross of the Bruins did not go far wrong when he took Ted and his clubmate Joe Hoffman to Montreal for the Canadian amateur. Although Joe was eliminated Tuesday, Teddy today found himself in the round of 16.

* * *

Ted has quite a precedent to follow. Ted Adams of Chillicothe, Mo., is the defending champion. The latter is also in the round of 16. Other American winners of this tournament include Albert Campbell, twice, Eddie Held, and Fred Haas, Jr.

* * *

The next big Canadian affair is the open, scheduled to be played at Saint John, New Brunswick, Aug. 17-19. Americans have won this tournament every year since 1914 when Karl Keffer of the Royal Ottawa Club headed the field with a score of 300. Lawson Little, the new pro at Bretton Woods, holds the record score for the event—271 on rounds of 67, 66, 69, 69.

* * *

Closing dates for entries for the national amateur championships: men, Aug. 14; women, Aug. 9. Entries must be sent to the United States Golf Association, 73 East 57th Street, New York City.

* * *

Byron Nelson, the national open champion who recently added the Western open championship to his 1939 collection, has been lower than 10th in tournaments only once this year. That was immediately after his national open triumph, when he scored 291 for 17th place in the $5,000 anthracite open at Scranton, Pa. Nelson, a great friend of Winchester's Jug McSpaden, has competed in 10 medal play tournaments since the first of the year and his stroke average for 40 18-hole rounds is 71.

* * *

Sammy Snead was reported to have gone to pieces in the recent national open and later when he failed to qualify for the P. G. A. event. His record so far this year, however, proves otherwise. In the open he scored a 286, which is good in any tournament, and his other scores have averaged 285.33. In the open he merely had a bad finishing hole.

Sports Roundup

By Eddie Brietz

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Los Angeles is definitely in the market for a major league baseball franchise . . . Before sailing for Europe today, Joe Batiste, Arizona's national high hurdles champ, confirmed our line that he'll be doing his stuff for Michigan from next year on . . . Eleven of the New York football Giants already have started training chores at the World's Fair . . . Sid Luckman intended signing with the Chicago Bears all along . . . that trucking business talk was just a gag to get more dough—which Sid got.

* * *

Prosperity Note

The farm boys around Overbrook, Kan., are looking at their wheat checks and thinking of reviving their polo league . . . The depression nipped it some time back and drove most of the players to jobs as gas station attendants.

* * *

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and other Big Ten schools will be jolted to hear that Mike Welch, St. James (Minn.) fullback star, is packing up for Alabama . . . Each of the first three schools expected to have him . . . Also, Alabama has got a first mortgage on Bill Abare, Palm Beach (Fla.) hurdler who is sure to be competition for Batiste and others in a year or so.

* * *

Guest Star

John C. Hoffman, Chicago Times: "Leo Durocher talked his way into the job as manager of the Dodgers when Larry MacPhail couldn't see him . . . At the moment Lippy couldn't talk his way out of the job because MacPhail is completely sold on him."

* * *

The Washington ball club is going to get a break at last . . . The schedule puts it in Chicago the night of the all-star football game . . . Hans Ohrt, former national amateur champ, has bobbed up as the bicycling maestro of Beverly Hills, Calif. . . . Jack Corbett, who recently sold the Syracuse Internationals, tried to buy the San Diego coast league outfit, but the stiff price scared him back East.

* * *

Well, He Was Due

Umpire Louis Shaw is the Bill Klem of tennis . . . In the Seabright tennis tournament he slipped up and let Dorothy Bundy serve two games in succession against Hope Knowles . . . "That," Shaw apologized, "was my first mistake in 25 years of umpiring."

* * *

Down at the U. of North Carolina, Burgess Whitehead of the Giants was the best memorizer of Shakespeare Prof. G. C. Taylor had in 13 years of tutoring there . . . The professor now wants it known that he wishes he had given Whitehead an "A" for the course instead of a "C."

There are 20 Class D leagues.

Brown Invites 44 Gridmen To Football Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 27—Forty-four men have been invited to return for the Brown preliminary football camp, which will open on Aldrich Field Monday, Sept. 11, DeOrmond "Tuss" McLaughry announced today.

The list includes 14 seniors, 16 juniors and 14 sophomores, of which 12 are lettermen from the 1938 team.

Candidates will report at the Marvel Gymnasium to draw equipment preparatory to participating in the initial field drill. The preliminary drill will continue through Tuesday, Sept. 26.

Thirteenth Season

Coach McLaughry, starting his thirteenth year as head coach, will be assisted by Denny Myers, line coach; George E. "Eck" Allen, backfield coach; and Earl M. Brown, end coach. Brown, a graduate of Notre Dame University last June, is the only newcomer to the staff. Players invited to return are as follows:

Seniors: Junior M. Barney, Longmeadow; William H. Bates, Salem; Charles E. Blount, New York; Joseph S. Finkelstein, Brighton; Lane W. Fuller, Wakefield; Henry R. Kacsowka, Pawtucket; Capt. John C. McLaughry, Providence; Donald S. McNeil, Wellesley Hills; Raymond C. McCulloch, Altoona, Pa.; Spencer C. Manrodt, Newark; George L. Mawhinney, Rockline; John D. Prodgers, Pittsfield; Thomas V. Nash, South Weymouth, Mass.; and Charles A. Standish, Norwich, Conn.

Juniors: Edward T. Bressler, Bayonne, N. J.; William R. T. Crolius, South Orange; Harold B. Detwiler, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Louis J. Duesing, Dumont, N. J.; Arnold R. Eggert, New Britain; Peter A. Laudati, Jr., Cranston; Thomas P. Lohr, Lincoln Park, N. J.; Leonard T. Lubin, Vineland, N. J.; John R. Marsolini, Milton; Walter J. Mullen, Jr., Springfield; John Occhiello, New Bedford; William A. Sheehan, Jr., Providence; Robert T. Steinsieck, Newton; Bronislaw J. Stepczyk, Chicopee; Leon L. Tracy, West Hartford; and Francis C. Wilson '41, Williamstown.

Sophomores: Eugene J. Coughlin, Augusta; William I. Crooker, Malden; Charles H. Goodchild, Edgewood, R. I.; Richard H. Gossler, Pawtucket; Anton J. Graham, River Forest, Ill.; Robert B. Priestley, Melrose; William A. Sandblom, Milton; Ernest T. Savignano, Newton Upper Falls; Vincent L. Sheehan, Providence; Arnold M. Soloway, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Everett O. White, Jr., Cranston; Harris L. Whynaught, Rumford, Me.; Howard H. Williams, Rockland; and Walter J. Joyce, Montclair, N. J.

Of this lot, the following are letter-men: Bates, Finkelstein, Capt. McLaughry, McNeil, Mawhinney, Prodgers, Manrodt, Duesing, Stepczyk, Nash, Occhiello, and William A. Sheehan.

Letter-men lost to this year's team include Larry Atwell, Victor Bernstein, Tom Carey, Richard W. Goodby, Irving A. Hall, Sherwin J. Kapstein, George Larkowich, John O'Leary, Homer Tolivaisa, and Gale Wisbach. Larkowich, Hall, Carey, Atwell and O'Leary were first team regulars, and Bernstein worked as the climax runner for the first team backfield.

Re-Shaping

The loss of Hall, Atwell, O'Leary and Bernstein from the top backfield necessitates a complete reshaping of the first quartette. The rebuilding of the backfield, the filling of the left tackle slot that Larkowich vacated and the location of a pivot to replace Tom Carey are the major problems. The varsity ends and guards of the 1938 team are intact.

The Brown schedule for this season:

Sept. 30—Rhode Island.
Oct. 7—Amherst; 14—Colgate at Hamilton; 21—Holy Cross; 28—Princeton at Princeton.
Nov. 4—Tufts; 11—Yale at New Haven; 18—Connecticut; 30—Rutgers.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League

Cleveland at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Boston.

National League

Boston at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at Cincinnati, New York at Chicago, Brooklyn at St. Louis.

America's Cup Talk Results From Adams' Charter of Nyala

BULLETIN

RYDE, England, July 27 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt of the United States and T. O. M. Sopwith, of England, met again today and the American's 12-meter boat, Vim, gained her first victory on the Solent over Sopwith's Tomahawk.

Eight minutes and six seconds separated the two boats at the end of the 25-mile sail.

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The recent announcement that Charles Francis Adams has chartered Fred Bedford's New York 12 Meter, Nyala, for the New York Yacht Club cruise, Aug. 8-17, has local yachting followers rubbing their eyes. Five significant facts are reasons for this reawakening:

1. It now strengthens the theory that the next America's Cup races will be staged in 12 Meter yachts, the day of "big stickers" coming to a close.

2. With Harold S. Vanderbilt racing Tom Sopwith in England this summer, this latest development might be an added incentive to competent America's Cup yachtsmen to become acquainted with this class.

3. It marks the debut of the Marblehead skipper with New York yachtsmen on their annual New York Yacht Club cruise.

Forsakes 'Head

4. It will also be the first time in many sailings of Marblehead's Race Week that its No. 1 helmsman has forsaken the annual event.

5. It will be the first time that Adams has handled a yacht near the size of Class J in two years, or since the America's Cup trial races in 1937.

When Sopwith left these shores in 1937 after his failure to wrest the "Ould Mugg" from American yachtsmen and the New York Yacht Club, he told newspapermen that it would be his last quest in Class J sloops, but that he would like to challenge in his favorite type of yacht, 12 meter.

Sopwith Hope

After a year's lapse of international competition Sopwith last fall invited Vanderbilt and other 12 meter contemporaries along Sound shores to race in England this summer. Vanderbilt accepted, and with young Olin Stephens as designer, built his new 12 meter, Vim, during the winter.

It was Sopwith's fond hope, according to English press observations, that with Vanderbilt abroad and enjoying 12 meter competition that he and the New York Yacht Club might be complacent to acceptance of an English challenge to the America's Cup in 12 meters.

These may be the underlying facts to Adams' latest chartering of Nyala. That Adams might be interested in future America's Cup developments as far as a smaller class is concerned, is what has the experts guessing.

In recent years Adams has transferred from the Q Class—of 50-foot length descriptions—to the Eight meters ,approximately the same size. His dominance has theoretically broken up both of these classes at Marblehead, and so some think this might be an answer to Adams' charter.

Take Trick

However, the latter fact has inferior importance. Adams has long been interested in large yachts, and when Boston's J boat, Yankee, was competing for America's Cup prominence, Adams would take his trick at the helm of Yankee up the wind.

At all events, whether or not Adams has ulterior America's Cup notions, local yachtsmen will be interested in his brushes with New York skippers and crews. Back in the days of Cup competition, it was Adams vs. Vanderbilt not only on the Newport waterways but along the "landlubber" traffic of Thames Street.

On the cruise, there will be no Vanderbilt, but there will be plenty of other competition. Marblehead and Cohasset yachting followers wish him fair breezes, yet they realize at the same time that Marblehead Race Week will not be the same without its traditional Adams!

Tiller Talk

Ellen Wins Roosevelt Bowl

For six years now, the Thirty Square Meters have raced for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Bowl. For six years, a different champion has been crowned.

Today E. Arthur Shuman was the toast of the "Squeaks" as a result of his master helmsmanship with Ellen, Charles P. Curtis' new Meter boat purchased in Finland last winter. Shuman turned over the silver replica of the Bowl to Owner Curtis, whose Ellen thus becomes a champion in her first try at Bowl competition.

Shuman, who has jumped from one boat to another since the "Squeak" class had its inception at Marblehead a decade ago, has long been referred to as the top man in a Thirty Square.

Off the Beverly Yacht Club at Marion, Mass., yesterday, Shuman once again proved his mastery. He scored a second in the morning race, second encounter of the series, and in the afternoon and final, Shuman piloted Ellen to a hair-raising fourth, three-fourths of a point a Bowl victor over Daniel E. Watson's Lill Singva, a former champion.

Moose Scores Twice

Shuman had to recall all his down-the-wind strategy to overhaul one boat and thus nip Lill Singva for the championship. Shuman changed spinnakers to do the trick, from big to small and then to big again.

But the less fortunate boat of the series, former champion John Lawrence's Moose, really took the honors of the day. Moose scored two triumphs, but the first race of the series on Monday nullified Lawrence's fine efforts, for it was then that Moose was forced to withdraw after leading the race to the last turning mark when her spinnaker went overboard.

Moose was the victim of unfortunate circumstances Tuesday when after leading the drifting match, the race was cancelled with the four-hour time limit expired.

Edgartown Regatta

Most of the Thirties expected to stay over for Edgartown's sixteenth annual regatta which opens tomorrow and continues Saturday Sunday calls for the ocean race around the Vineyard.

Final standing of sixth running of the Roosevelt Bowl:

Ellen, Charles P. Curtis (M)	33
Lill Singva, Daniel E. Watson (M)	32¾
Valiant, James T. Connolly Jr. (M)	29
Roulette II, Lincoln Davis Jr. (M)	29
Moose, John S. Lawrence (M)	28½
Viking, Alfred E. Chase (M)	20
Taaroa, Ernest B. Dane Jr. (M)	19
Pilgrim, Edwin Ginn (B)	19
Mitamar, Edward Mitton (M)	18
Lalage, Dr. William G. Barrett (B)	17
Bacardi, Richard Blackmur (B)	13
Fleetwing, Paul D. Deane Jr. (B)	11
Monsoon II, Richard Wakeman (M)	5

(M) Marblehead yachts; (B) Beverly Yacht Club yachts; (H) Hingham Yacht Club.

Final point standing of Cumming Cup competition:

Vineyard Haven, Betsy Ware	41¾
New Bedford, Davis Howes	38½
Edgartown, Peter Clough	32½
Nantucket, William Chandler	29
Chappaquoit, Paul Jones Jr.	23
Cotuit, Donald Branley	17
Wenaumet Bluffs, Philip Jenkins	13

Betsy Ware Wins

Betsy Ware finished strong in yesterday's final three races of Cumming Cup competition, thereby once again sending a Vineyard Haven crew to another national junior yacht racing championship.

Miss Ware raced to two seconds and a first, which gave her a winning margin of 6¼ points. Edgartown, which led momentarily after the fourth race of the series Tuesday, dropped poorly in two of yesterday's races, but won the third.

New Bedford jumped to second berth in the standing as a result of a first, third, and sixth.

Miss Ware is the second girl skipper to represent Vineyard in the nationals. She is the 16-year-old daughter of Ex-Commodore J. Herbert Ware of the Vineyard Haven Yacht Club.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

July 26

FIRST GAME

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hayes, 2b	5	0	1	1	4	3	0
Kuhel, 1b	5	2	0	0	10	1	0
Kreevich, cf	5	1	3	4	2	0	0
Rosenthal, rf	5	1	1	2	0	0	0
Walker, lf	5	3	4	7	4	0	0
Appling, ss	5	1	1	1	1	2	0
McNair, 3b	4	0	2	2	0	1	0
Tresh, c	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Dietrich, p	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	40	8	13	20	27	15	0
BOSTON							
Doerr, 2b	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
Finney, cf	5	0	2	2	3	0	1
Foxx, 1b	4	0	0	0	14	2	1
Williams, rf	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Cronin, ss	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Yosmik, lf	3	1	2	3	2	0	0
Tabor, 3b	4	0	1	2	2	2	0
Peacock, c	4	0	0	0	5	1	2
Wilson, p	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Wade, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Nonnenkamp	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	35	1	9	10	27	14	3

*Batted for Wade in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	—8
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Appling, Tabor, Kreevich, Walker, McNair, Tresh. Two-base hits, Kreevich 2, Yosmik, Walker, Rosenthal. Three-base hit, Walker. Hits, off Dietrich, 8 in 7 1-3 innings; off Wilson, 11 in 8 innings; off Wade, 2 in 1 inning; off Brown, 1 in 1 2-3 innings. Left on bases, Boston 11, Chicago 10. Stolen bases, Walker, Appling. Sacrifice hits, Appling, Dietrich. Base on balls, by Wilson, by Dietrich 4, by Wade. Struck out, by Wilson 3, by Dietrich 2, by Wade 2. Double plays, Cronin, Foxx and Tabor; Appling, Hayes and Kuhel. Winning pitcher, Dietrich. Losing pitcher, Wilson. Time, 2h. 17m. Umpires, Rue, Quinn and McGowan. Attendance, 21,000.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr, 2b	4	1	1	2	3	3	0
Finney, cf	4	2	2	2	2	0	0
Foxx, 1b	4	2	3	10	10	1	0
Williams, rf	4	0	2	2	3	0	0
Cronin, ss	4	0	1	1	2	3	1
Yosmik, lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Tabor, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	1
Desautels, c	3	1	1	1	4	2	0
Ostermueller, p	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Dickman, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Berger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heving, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	36	6	10	17	27	13	4
CHICAGO							
Hayes, 2b	5	1	2	2	2	1	0
Kuhel, 1b	4	1	2	3	13	2	0
Kreevich, cf	4	2	4	4	2	0	0
Rosenthal, rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Walker, lf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Appling, ss	5	0	2	2	2	6	0
McNair, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
Schlueter, c	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Lee, p	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	38	5	13	13	†26	17	0

*Batted for Dickman in seventh. †Two out when winning run scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	1	—6
Chicago	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	—5

Runs batted in, Walker, Kreevich, Foxx 3, McNair, Finney. Two-base hit, Foxx. Home runs, Foxx 2. Hits, off Ostermueller, 9 in 4 1-3 innings; off Dickman, 2 in 2 2-3 innings; off Heving, 2 in 2 innings. First base on errors, Chicago 3. Left on base, Boston 5, Chicago 10. Sacrifice hits, Walker, Rosenthal. Base on balls, by Ostermueller 3, by Lee 2. Struck out, by Ostermueller 2, by Heving, by Lee. Double plays, Cronin, Doerr and Foxx; Heving, Desautels and Foxx. Wild pitch, Ostermueller. Winning pitcher, Heving. Time, 2h. 2m. Umpire-in-chief, Quinn. Umpires on bases, McGowan and Rue.

Lela Ammon Hall, woman's trapshoot champion, once broke 199 of a possible 200 clay pigeons.

'Fur' Ball Bothers Seabright Players—Veteran Takes Spotlight at Baltimore

Riggs, Cooke and Crawford Not Happy When in Clover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 27—The grass may be greener on the other side of the "Pond," but over here there's more clover. Which is the literary, and partial explanation for three of the many upsets yesterday at the Seabright tennis tournament.

Wimbledon finalists Bobby Riggs and Elwood Cooke, and Australia's Jack Crawford slipped around on the grass courts here as they lost third-round matches. Afterwards, although not intended for alibis, they said the courts were much different here than they were used to. At Wimbledon, and in Australia, the courts are free of clover, and the footing is much more secure. Here the courts have not been cleared of the clover, and the losers had trouble keeping their feet.

Heavy 'Fur' Ball

Another cause of defeat for the favorites, and one which may be the topic of heated debates in the near future, was the use of the new "fur" tennis ball. This ball, which becomes bigger and heavier through its absorption of moisture from the grass, hindered the forcing games of Crawford, Riggs, and Cooke. The English ball is smaller and can be placed more accurately, it is claimed by those who have used it.

Jack Kramer's win over Cooke, and Frank Guernsey's dethroning of Wimbledon Champion Riggs, were classed as the biggest upsets of the day, but the one that pleased the crowd was Bryan (Bitsy) Grant's three-set victory over Crawford.

This was the sixth match Grant has played against Australians. And Bitsy has never lost to an Anzac. Twice he has beaten Vivian McGrath, once toppled Adrian Quist and Jack Bromwich, and yesterday's win over Crawford was No. 2. Bitsy first met the giant Aussie in the 1937 Davis Cup matches, and did not get full credit for the win because it was the fifth match, played after the United States had already clinched the series, and nothing was at stake.

Day for Little People

This win, together with Frank Guernsey's upset of Riggs, made it a big day for little people. Grant is only five-feet-four, and Guernsey, Intercollegiate champion for the past two years, earns the nickname the "mighty mite" as he is only five-feet-six.

A splendid exhibition of women's tennis was put on when Helen Bernhard, New York, upset Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco, 6—1, 2—6, 8—6.

The girls indulged in slugging baseline driving rallies, and hit the ball harder than many men players. Miss Bernhard did not give Miss Wolfenden a chance to come to the net where she excels, and had the courage to come from behind 4—5, in the final set.

Traynor Credits Fletcher

PITTSBURGH, July 27 (AP) — The Pirates are hot as the blazing July sun but Manager Pie Traynor can't help feeling a little bewildered about it all.

Of course skyrocketing from sixth to second place in the national pennant race fulfilled his fondest hopes. Especially did yesterday's dual triumph over the Phillies delight him.

But what now? It's pitching troubles that keep Traynor from commenting on chances of overtaking the league-leading Cincinnati Reds. He just hopes the Bucs keep on winning.

Can't Name Pitcher

"I don't know who'll pitch from day to day," moans the Pirate skipper. "I've just got five pitchers and they all worked in the last two days.

"We had 10 in the spring but there's only five left. If they get overworked it'll be tough."

Joe Bowman, fireman Mace Brown, Bill Swift, Rip Sewell and Bob Klinger were mainstays accounting for 18 Pirate victories out of the last 26 starts. Jim Tobin, Russ Bauers and Cy Blanton form the sore arm brigade while Ken Heintzelman and Bill Clemenson have been having trouble.

Credits Castoff

Traynor readily credits the Pirate upswing to slugger Chuck Klein, castoff obtained for $13,50 train fare from Philadelphia, and substitute first baseman Elbie Fletcher, taken from the seventh-place Bees. Their spirit and bats routed the Bucs out of the doldrums and now they're playing like they get some fun out of it.

But the Pirate pilot is not overlooking the work of Jeep Handley at third—he stole his 15th base of the season yesterday—left fielder Fern Tell, shortstop Arky Vaughan and second baseman Pep Young. Pie thinks Young "does as good fielding as anyone in baseball today."

"Every day I have a meeting with the boys and try to build up the team," declared Traynor. "I don't like to say what we can do—they'll hear about it then we'll go down. I just hope we keep winning."

Seabright Summaries

By the Associated Press

Men's Singles

Third Round—Frank D. Guernsey Jr., Orlando, Fla., defeated Robert L. Riggs, Chicago, 7—5, 6—4; Gilbert A. Hunt Jr., Washington, D. C., defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr., Los Angeles, Calif., 7—5, 7—5; Wayne R. Sabin, Portland, Ore., defeated Ladislav Hecht, New York, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3; Donald McNeill, Oklahoma City, defeated Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Fla., 7—5, 7—5; Jack Kramer, Montebello, Calif., defeated Elwood T. Cooke, Portland, Ore., 6—3, 6—4; Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Jack Crawford, Australia, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; Frank A. Parker, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Francis X. Shields, New York, 6—2, 6—2; John Hope Doeg, Rumson, N. J., defeated Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., 7—5, 6—4.

Women's Singles

Quarter-final Round—Dorothy Bundy Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Marilyn McRae, Little Rock, Ark., 6—2, 6—0; Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Eunice Dean, Austin, Tex., 6—4, 6—4; Patricia Canning Alameda, Calif., defeated Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, France, 6—2, 6—3; Helen Bernhard, New York defeated Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco, 6—1, 2—6, 8—6.

Women's Doubles

First Round—Dorothy Bowes and Edith Clark, Philadelphia, won from Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson and Katharine Winthrop Boston, by default.

Men's Doubles

First Round—C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, Calif., and Wayne Sabin, Portland, Ore., defeated William Hardie, Miami, and George Pero, Miami, 6—4, 6—0.

Second Round—Frank D. Guernsey Jr. and Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, Ga., defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr., Los Angeles, and Frank Shields, New York, 6—2, 6—2; Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, and Gilbert Hunt, Washington, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., and Ladislav Hecht, New York, 6—3, 7—5; Jack Kramer, Montebello, Calif., and Welby Van Horn, Los Angeles, defeated William and Chester Murphy, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3; Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist, Australia, defeated Ronald Edwards, Berkeley, Calif., and Norman F. Bickel, Chicago, 6—2, 7—5.

English Cricket

LONDON, July 27 (CP Cable)—Close-of-play scores in English county cricket matches started yesterday follows:

Derbyshire 110 (Sims eight wickets for 32); Middlesex 228 for four wickets (Compton 94 not out, Edrich 61); at Lord's.

Gloucestershire 125 for five wickets; vs. Hampshire; at Bournemouth.

Northamptonshire 332 for six wickets (Timms 83, Nelson 56 not out, Brookes 55, James 55); vs. Lancashire; at Blackpool.

Sussex 238 (James Langridge 62, Stainton 52, Mayer Six for 50); Warwickshire five for no wickets; at Birmingham.

Worcestershire 102 (Verity four for 33, Robinson four for 51) and 102 for eight wickets; Yorkshire 91 (Perks four for 20); at Stourbridge.

Leicestershire 216 (Berry 76, Mercer seven for 67); Glamorgan 120 for two wickets (Dyson 53); at Swansea.

Essex 72 (Wellard five for 26, Andrews four for 34) and 75 for tw owickets; Somerset 51 (Stephenson four for); at Wells.

West Indies 331 for four (Headley 93, V. Stollmeyer 73, Weekes 59); vs. Surrey; at the oval.

Detroit Selected

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—The nation's public links golfers will battle for the 1940 championship at Detroit, the Public Links Section Committee of the United States Golf Association decided.

The action is subject to approval by the U. S. G. A. Executive Committee at its meeting in Chicago in September. The date also will be determined then.

Schedule Changes

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pirates have announced three changes in their schedule abroad, all made at request of the home clubs.

The game Aug. 21 at Boston was moved back and will be played as part of a double-header Aug. 23. The game Aug. 28 in Brooklyn was moved up and will be played as part of a double bill Aug. 27. Games scheduled for morning and afternoon Labor Day at Chicago will be doubled up in an afternoon bargain bill.

The New York Yankees have won seven championships in participation in 10 World Series.

George Sisler cracked out 257 hits in one season.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: Akron, Ohio—Don Sperry of Flint, Mich., who set a new world record for skeet shooting when he hit 299 targets out of a possible 300 at the fifth annual Mid-West skeet shoot. This beats old record of 296. Sperry splintered 100 targets in the small-gauge class; he hit 99 out of a possible 100 in the 20-gauge class, and shot 100 in the all-gauge class for his 299 total. Inset: Chicago—Charles A. Comiskey 2d, 13 years old, the youngest major league baseball club owner by inheriting the Chicago White Sox from his late father, J. Louis Comiskey. Young Comiskey is pictured at his home. Right: St. Louis, Mo.—Jane Finnegan who was crowned "Queen of the Cavalcade" at the St. Louis Browns baseball centennial celebration. The history of baseball was traced in a pageant at Sportsmans Park here, following which Miss Finnegan was crowned.

Manhattan End With All-Stars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, July 27—Jock Sutherland, coach of the 1939 Eastern College All-Stars, completed the roster of his ends today with the addition of Bill Dorsey, rangy Manhattan College 207-pounder, who has accepted an All-Star invitation to play against the New York Giants, professional champions. The game, fourth of the annual football series sponsored by the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, will be played on the night of Sept. 7 at the Polo Grounds, New York.

Dorsey is the sixth wingman selected. His All-Star colleagues will be Jerome (Brud) Holland, Cornell's All-America, Bill Daddio, also an All-America selection, and Fabian Hoffman, two of the 10 Pittsburgh players on the All-Star team, Harry Jacunski, Fordham co-captain last fall, and Johnny Siegal, of Columbia.

Trivia Wins

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt's 12-meter yacht, Vim, was beaten at Ryde today by V. W. MacAndrew's Trivia.

Trivia was clocked in 4h. 17m. 45s. Vim's time was 4h. 20m. 10s.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Comiskey Family Carries On

The name of Comiskey, for almost 40 years in control of baseball on the South Side of Chicago, continues uninterrupted in the American League. Louis Comiskey, who inherited the White Sox from Charley—the famous Old Roman—in 1931, has left 7,450 shares of club stock distributed among four members of the immedite family. The only other 50 shares are maintained by Harry Grabiner, Vice-President of the organization.

Charley Comiskey, 2nd, named after his grandfather, may some day move into the front office and control the club. Although the youngster is still going to school, his chief interest is baseball. He has his own White Sox uniform and works out with the big leaguers at every opportunity. Dorothy, aged 22, has been employed in the White Sox office for two years. A third child, Grace, is now 18.

Selected Dykes

Louis Comiskey, with Grabiner as his chief adviser, built a weak second-division club into a money maker in the Windy City. The White Sox, at the time of Louis' arrival, staged an annual battle with the Red Sox to escape the American League cellar. Although he had never played the game professionally, Lou knew his ball players. He knew his managers, too, and proved it in May of 1934 when he signed Jimmy Dykes to a pilot's contract. Outside interests offered Lou attractive money for the franchise several times, but the love for the game he had inherited turned a deaf ear. So the tradition established by the Old Roman carried on.

Probably the smartest deal in the Lou Comiskey regime was the one which bought Dykes, Al Simmons and Mule Haas from the Philadelphia Athletics for a reported $150,000. That was made in September, 1932. The following May Dykes succeeded Lew Fonseca in the managerial seat.

Manager Popular

Some people are wondering if the new deal on the South Side will have any effect on the status of Dykes. Stranger things than that have happened, although Jimmy right now is a very popular figure in the Windy City. His White Sox are taking the play away from the Cubs, who are not doing so well in the National League. Jim is as popular among players as he is with fans, which is one of the chief reasons why he is winning.

A hustler of the old school, brought up under Connie Mack, Dykes knows how to spark his men. He has five .300 hitters—Joe Kuhel, Mike Kreevich, Gerry Walker, Eric McNair and Luke Appling, and when the team gets respectable pitching, it is a problem for any rival outfit in the league, not excluding the Yankees. Edgar Smith, a left-hander cast adrift by the Mackmen, has beaten the Yanks twice in five attempts for Dykes, and is not likely to get out of the American League for a while.

McNair Is Star

Dykes took Eric McNair from the Red Sox during the past off-season, giving up Boze Berger, a utility player with a notoriously weak batting average. Berger to date has appeared in the Red Sox line-up only seven times, while McNair is starring at third base for the White Sox. The deal really was forced on the Boston club, as Eric was not satisfied at Fenway Park and certainly would have been of little use to Joe Cronin in such a mental state. But in new surroundings, the Mississippi boy is playing great ball.

Those who like to speculate are wondering how much closer to the top of the standing the White Sox would be if Monte Stratton could still take his turn on the mound. Monte, you probably remember, had his career cut short by a mishap during the past winter. He is with the club, and even pitches batting practice, but working in a regular game is out of the question. In 1938 he won 15 games for Dykes and was one of the budding stars of the American League. With the 1939 team behind him, the lanky right-hander might have annexed a dozen or more victories at this point in the race. But such are the fortunes of baseball.

And Talking of . . . Cricket

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Can Yorkshire Win Again?

LONDON—Can Yorkshire win the English cricket championship for the third time in succession, the twelfth since the World War and the twenty-first since the inter-county competition began, in an informal sort of way, back in 1873?

That is a big question here these days. And an attempt to forecast the correct answer brings us to contemplate the stern challenges made to the Northerners' supremacy this season by Middlesex in the South and Gloucestershire in the West.

At no time have the champions felt that they could relax, with these two powerful sides making such consistently sustained bids for the first place in the standing, occupied (as usually it seems to be) by Yorkshire.

Both Gloucestershire and Middlesex have been playing cricket of an adventurous type this year, and the former has had the keen satisfaction of defeating Yorkshire both "away" and "at home." Very seldom does a county manage to do that.

Ranks of Tuscany

"Even the ranks of Tuscany could scarce forbear to cheer" when the Gloucestershire eleven of 1939 put paid to Yorkshire's account for the second time. In fact, the ranks of Tuscany insisted on a speech from Walter Hammond, Gloucestershire's captain and one of the greatest all-round cricketers of all time. While Gloucestershire folk did more than that. They carried him shoulder high from the field to the pavilion steps and fairly yelled with glee.

An interesting change has come over the Gloucester side. For whereas, a few seasons back, it was more or less a three-man show—meaning Hammond, Charlie Barnett, another fine batsman, and Tom Goddard, wily spin bowler—the Gloucestershire eleven of today is playing much more as a team in the fullest sense of the word. The Big Three are still there, but they have a stronger supporting cast of up-and-coming cricketers.

Individual Star

Turning to individual achievements in cricket this summer, we find that Gloucestershire can claim another success against the champions. Thanks to Tom Goddard, who, profiting by rain-affected wickets specially suited to his type of trundling, defeated Yorkshire's great Hedley Verity in an exciting race for the honor of being the first bowler this season to capture a hundred wickets. Goddard is a left-hander, and, when conditions favor him, he can be well-nigh unplayable.

To appreciate fully the significance of lowering Yorkshire's colors twice—or even once, if it comes to that—we need to consider the position that this county holds in the cricket scheme of things. Why, the very name, Yorkshire, is a synonym for sustained success. As witness the simple fact that this season the bearers of the White Rose won their 750th match in the inter-county championship. No other team has a record of victories anywhere approaching this.

What is the explanation of Yorkshire's extraordinary high-grade consistency? That is not the sort of question which permits of just one answer, but, if it were, then that answer would be "because Yorkshire is essentially a team." It happens, as a rule, to be a team of brilliant cricketers, but more important than their individual skill is their blending of it into a powerful unit, directed by a captain following a definite policy. A policy that can be summed up in two words—"never relax." And when you have that policy coupled with the ability of such batsmen as Leonard Hutton, Herbert Sutcliffe and Maurice Leyland, and such bowlers as Hedley Verity and William Bowes, you have a combination that means victory most of the time. Which, indeed, is the Yorkshire tradition, handed down by a long line of players whose names have made cricket history.

Four Favorites Fall in Amateur Golf in Canada

ST. BRUNO, Quebec, July 27 (AP)—The second and third rounds of the Canadian amateur golf championship yesterday left the tournament's four strongest favorites behind on the sun-baked fairways of the Mount Bruno course.

The group included Ross Somerville of London, Ont., Bobby Dunkelberger of Charlotte, N. C., and the Strafaci brothers, Ralph and Frank, from Brooklyn. The Strafacis didn't even reach the third round.

Meister Halted

A strapping 22-year-old Clevelander, Ed Meister, halted Somerville's challenge for his seventh Canadian title by dropping a 30-foot putt on the first extra hole of their third-round match. It was a winning birdie three for Meister, who had been two up with three to go, only to dissipate his lead on the last three holes.

Henry Martell of Edmonton, Alberta champion, shot a one-under-par 34 at Dunkelberger on the home nine to eliminate the slight Southerner, two-up. Doug Saunders of Charlottetown, a junior, put out Ralph Strafaci, 4 and 3, in the morning, only to lose in the afternoon. Ken Lawson of Vancouver eliminated Frank Strafaci, 4 and 3, in the morning, and then also lost in the third round.

Adams Wins

While these favorites were going down, Defending Champion Ted Adams of Chillicothe, Mo., stroked confidently into a fourth round match today against Marcel Pinsonnault of Montreal. Adams beat Bill Fisher of Toronto, 4 and 3, and Ted Colgate of Victoria, 4 and 2.

Mort McCarthy of Norfolk, Va., got safely past the morning round by defeating Dick Ellis of Montreal, 2 up, but in the third round fell before Phil Farley of Toronto, 3 and 2. Farley shot nine successive pars to lead McCarthy 2 up at the turn, and he continued to match par until the match ended at the 16th hole.

Meister Meets Martell

In today's fourth round Meister of Cleveland was paired against Henry Martell of Edmonton, while Ted Adams of Chillicothe met Marcel Pinsonnaalt of Montreal.

Ted D. Adams of Boston reached the quarter-finals by defeating David Doig, Jr., of Halifax, 3 and 2, in the second round, and John Kerrigan of Montreal, 6 and 5, in the afternoon.

John Levinson of Kennebunk Beach, Maine, captain of the Yale golf team, scored victories over Don Robertson of Montreal, 1 up in 19 holes, and over E. A. Weir of Montreal, 1 up.

Dan Gaskill of Rochester, N. Y., was defeated by A. C. Bethune of Ottawa, 2 up.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	64	25	.719
Boston	55	31	.640
Chicago	50	40	.556
Cleveland	47	40	.540
Detroit	44	45	.494
Washington	37	55	.402
Philadelphia	33	54	.379
St. Louis	24	64	.273

Results July 26

Chicago 8, Boston 1.
Boston 6, Chicago 3.
Detroit 3, Washington 1.
New York 14, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 9, Philadelphia 8.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	54	30	.643
Pittsburgh	45	39	.536
St. Louis	45	40	.529
Chicago	47	43	.522
Brooklyn	42	42	.500
New York	42	44	.488
Boston	40	45	.471
Philadelphia	25	57	.305

Results July 26

Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 10, New York 0.
Chicago 10, Brooklyn 2.
Only games scheduled.

George Bradley Shows Way To Public Links' Golfers

BALTIMORE, Md., July 27 (AP)—The younger generation, which has been doing some pretty loud crowing over its accomplishments in the 18th national public links golf championship, took a back seat yesterday as George Bradley, 54-year-old Philadelphian who holds his City and State public links titles, led the way into the round of 16 at the Mount Pleasant Park course.

Oldest man in the field and with experience enough not to take the game too seriously, Bradley proved he could win matches the hard way and the easy way. He started off this morning by going 21 holes, the longest engagement of the day's two rounds, to edge out Harry Kaufman of Lincoln, Neb., 1 up, and then came back late in the afternoon to dispose of Neil Whitney of Los Angeles by 3 and 2.

Co-Medalist Out

While Bradley was plodding his placid way into the third round, all sorts of things were befalling his younger colleagues. Three of the four who had tied for the qualifying medal were consigned to the list of also-rans. Only Art Armstrong, the Hawaiian shipping clerk, kept his game up to its earlier standards, and one other pre-tournament favorite, Don Erickson of Los Angeles, was put out of the running.

Erickson bowed out in the morning before 16-year-old Marshall Springer, Chicago High School boy, after 20 hard-fought holes. That conquest lifted Springer into the class of a potential sensation, but he met his master in the afternoon in Jim Molinari, the towering San Francisco policeman who was medalist at Farmingdale, N. Y., in 1936.

Springer Confident

Springer displayed a world of confidence as he faced Molinari, and occasionally made the Westerner step. But the San Franciscan finally vanquished the youngster by laying a niblick pitch to the pin to go 1 up at the 14th, and then winning the 15th and 16th when Springer took bogies by three-putting one and sticking his second shot in a trap at the other.

Other surprises of the day included the elimination of Luke Barnes, 19-year-old Atlanta comedalist, by Ted Gwin of Tulsa, Okla., 3 and 2, in the morning, and the 2-and-1 trimming that Mike Cestone of Montclair, N. J., former New York public links champion, pinned on 210-pound Gerry Bert, Jr., of Seattle, another of the co-medalists, in the afternoon.

Taulman Eliminated

Less of an upset was the elimination of a third medal-winner, Jack Taulman of Columbus, Ind. The man who beat Taulman by 2 and 1 was Lou Cyr, the Vancouver (Wash.) railroad worker who went to the final last year.

Armstrong was his customarily impressive self in winning his two matches. He eliminated Abe Fordham of St. Paul, 5 and 4, and then won at 2 and 1 over Craton Barrett of Dallas, only Texan in the tournament.

Left in the field today, with two more 18-hole rounds due to reduce the field to four semifinalists, were five Easterners (Bradley, Steve Doctor of Buffalo, Cestone, Andy Szwedko of Pittsburgh and Ed. Furgol of Utica, N. Y.); six from the Far West (Cyr, Wes Berner of Portland, Ore., Molinari, Phil Gordon of Oakland, Calif., Roy Dolce of Denver and Willard McCay of Long Beach, Calif.); one Southerner, 16-year-old Carl Dezern of Durham, N. C.; three Mid-Westerners (Ken Peterson and John Krisko of Dayton, Ohio, and Gwin), and one Hawaiian, Armstrong.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results July 26

International League

Toronto 4, Jersey City 3.
Buffalo 6, Newark 3.
Rochester 8, Syracuse 4.

American Association

Milwaukee 13, Columbus 10.
Minneapolis 2, Louisville 1.
Kansas City 5, Toledo 1.
St. Paul 11-7, Indianapolis 5-9.

Southern Association

Little Rock 5, Atlanta 3.
Memphis 6, Chattanooga 5.
Nashville 12, Birmingham 7.
Knoxville 10, New Orleans 8.

Texas League

Tulsa 7, Shreveport 3.
Fort Worth 3, San Antonio 2.
Dallas 8, Beaumont 1.
Houston 10-4, Oklahoma City 3-2.

Eastern League

Hartford 12, Williamsport 3.
Wilkes-Barre 5, Binghamton 0.
Elmira 4-3, Springfield 3-3.
Scranton 4-4, Albany 1-3.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 8, Portland 3.
Sacramento 3, Seattle 2.
Oakland 3, Hollywood 0.
San Francisco 7, Los Angeles 6.

White Wings Winner

HAMILTON, Ont., July 27 (AP)—White Wings, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club yacht of Toronto skippered by P. Grant yesterday was declared the winner of the 130-mile race from Sodus Point, N. Y., to Hamilton for the Freeman Trophy.

White Wings was declared winner of the trophy after the committee completed correcting the handicap times. The Toronto Boat actually finished 10th in the field of 47 boats which started out early Monday from Sodus.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.)	750,000
Previous day's sales	891,810
1939 volume to date	124,448,025
1938 volume to date	151,320,823

Selected Stocks Gain Moderately In Late Trading

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Buying of rails and a handful of specialties helped give the stock market a late selective recovery tinge today after frequent slip-ups throughout the forepart of the session.

While early losses running to a point or so for leaders were reduced or cancelled in many instances at the close, small minus signs were plentiful and the best that could be said was that final prices were moderately mixed.

Dealings, rather lively in the first hour, dwindled from then on and transfers for the full proceedings were around 750,000 shares

Brokers continued to point to the improved brand of business news involving second quarter company statements and boosted dividends here and there as the main prop for speculative and investment sentiment.

Notwithstanding the bright industrial picture, Boardroom discussion centered today on the surprise move of Washington in abrogating the U. S.-Japanese trade treay of 1911. It was suggested, though, that this development was more puzzling than depressing from a market standpoint.

Backward stocks most of the time included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Goodyear, Anaconda, Union Carbide, American Telephone and Standard Oil of N. J. Resistant were Great Northern, Santa Fe, Pathe, Canada Dry, du Pont, Westinghouse, American Can and Consolidated Edison.

Forward tendencies in the curb were exhibited by Lockheed, American Cyanamid "B" and Standard Oil of Neb.

Bond Market Strengthens

The bond market strengthened in late dealings today under sponsorship of U. S. Governments and low-priced rails.

Getting out of the narrow confines of forenoon trading, numerous corporate loans were ahead fractions to well over a point and governments extended early improvement as the session swung into the closing hour.

Active on the advance were obligations of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, American Water Works, Commonwealth Edison, Erie, Laclede Gas, New York Central and Portland General Electric.

Governments ranged higher by 2-32 to 10-32 of a point with dealings comparatively light.

Japanese Government and private bonds yielded major fractions to more than a point on modest liquidation following the Washington announcement of steps to abrogate the commerce treaty with the empire.

Wheat Extends Rise In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—Advancing more than a cent a bushel, wheat prices today extended the week's recovery to around 4 cents above the 1939 lows touched Monday.

Expanded commercial demand for wheat and flour was a factor in buying which lifted the market today. More than 300,000 bushels of cash grain were sold by shippers here, mostly to millers. It was the best business of this kind in months. This coincided with reports that flour sales had improved. There were additional crop complaints from the spring wheat and corn belts but the forecast predicted more favorable weather conditions.

Wheat closed 1⅛-1½ higher than yesterday, September 64½-⅜, December 65⅝-½; Corn 1¼-1½ up, September 41⅛-¼, December 42¼; Oats ⅜-1¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Strong demand for British Government bonds stood out in an advancing stock market today. British funds closed as much as £⅜ higher, while among foreign loans Japanese bonds lost £1 to £1½ at one time. Trans-Atlantics improved narrowly. Good buying of industrial stocks centered on motors, rayons and heavy manufacturing issues. Domestic rails held steady, while fractional gains dotted the commodity group.

Paris: Buying by fresh interests appeared in the bourse today for the first time in months as the market veered more and more to the belief an Anglo-Russian pact would soon be concluded. Although early gains were not fully maintained, the majority of issues showed plus signs at the finish. Rentes added 30 to 60 centimes.

Liverpool: Active bidding lifted wheat futures ¾ to 1 penny today. Bullish factors included unfavorable Canadian weather reports and firm North American offers.

Steady New York prices and trade support offset hedging of cotton futures. Closing prices were 3 points lower to 2 up.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 26 compared with July 25, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $15,371,056.32 ($14,680,700.72); expenditures, $22,308,531.05 ($35,533,496.81); net balance, $2,646,220,469.35 ($2,094,642,262.92); working balance included $1,960,718,644.76 (1,503,449,362.90); customs receipts for month, $20,218,726.25 ($18,451,347.78); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $242,951,047.20 ($251,296,011.41); expenditures, $888,531,532.94 ($661,728,388.98); excess of expenditures, $445,580,485.64 ($410,437,375.57); gross debt, $40,445,582,661.39 ($37,115,825,881.15); increase over previous day, $21,462,296.05; gold assets, $16,225,-853,111.28 ($13,000,339,409.17).

Acme Steel Earnings Mount

NEW YORK (AP)—Acme Steel Company and subsidiary, with plants at Chicago and Riverdale, Ill., reported net profit for the June quarter of $289,989, or 75 cents a share, compared with $2,176, or 19 cents a share, in the like 1938 period.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L (1.80a)	2	64½	64	64	−1
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	38	38	38	Jul 25
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	2	8½	8½	8½	− ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jul 22
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	3	22⅛	22	22⅛	Jul 25
65⅜	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	4	57¾	56½	57¾	+ ¾
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1	1	1	Jul 26
10	6⅜	AlaskaJun(.65g)	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
1¼	⅜	Alleghany Corp	7	⅜	¾	¾	Jul 26
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 25
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	9½	9¼	9¼	
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 vw	2	7½	7⅜	7½	− ¼
19	8	Alleg pr pf	2	13½	13½	13½	− ⅛
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	11	19⅜	19⅜	19½	
11⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (½g)	2	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 24
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	171½	170	171¼	+1¾
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	Jul 25
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	14	9⅜	9¼	9¼	− ¼
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	69½	69½	69½	+ ⅛
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	8	37½	37	37⅛	+ ¼
19⅞	12⅜	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	Jul 22
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 25
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 25
70	50	Amerad. Cp (2)	8	64	63	63	Jul 26
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	4	19	18¾	19	Jul 25
36⅛	16¾	Am Airlines	17	35	34	34½	+ ½
17¾	10⅜	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	3	6½	6	6	− ¼
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (1½g)	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	13	98¼	97	98¼	+1¾
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	177¾	177¾	177¾	Jul 26
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	2	23⅜	22¾	23⅜	− ⅛
55	32	Am Car pf	3	37¾	37¾	37¾	−1¼
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.30g)	12	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jul 20
129	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	129	129	129	+ ½
83¾	51¼	Am Colortype	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	
111⅜	53¾	Am Com Alco	2	71½	71½	71½	
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8½	8⅛	8⅛	Jul 25
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
6	4¾	Am European	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jul 26
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	6	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	16½	16½	16½	
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	9	20¾	19¾	20½	− ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	13	13	13	Jul 26
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	16	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	3	35	34½	35	+ ¾
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	10	53½	53	53¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	6	21	21	21	Jul 24
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	2	5⅜	5½	5½	− ¼
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	4	19½	19½	19½	− ⅜
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	1	55	55	55	
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	13	13	13	
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	1	3½	3¼	3¼	Jul 25
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (½g)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	− ¼
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jul 26
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	58	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	9	47	46¼	47	+ ½
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	18	41¾	40¼	41¾	+ ½
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	32	12⅞	12½	12⅝	− ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	21	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	− ¼
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	2	66⅛	65½	66⅛	Jul 26
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	13	13	13	+ ¾
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 26
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	10	46¾	45¾	46⅜	
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	139	139	139	Jul 26
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	68	68	68	Jul 26
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	7	27¾	27⅛	27¾	+ ¼
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	4	14½	14⅜	14½	
14½	9	Am Stove (.55g)	3	13	13	13	Jul 22
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	82	82	82	+ ½
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	2	18	18	18	Jul 26
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	22	167¾	167	167⅝	+ ⅛
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	7	83½	83¼	83¼	+ ½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	7	85¾	85½	85¾	+ ¼
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	151½	151½	151½	
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	38	11⅞	11½	11⅝	− ⅛
93½	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+ 3⅛
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 26
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	35½	35	35½	− ¾
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun 20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	40	27¼	26½	27⅛	
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	1	42½	42½	42½	Jul 24
25	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	54	26¾	24¾	26½	+1½
15⅜	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jul 17
2⅛	1⅛	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 20
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	3	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ¼
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	+ ¼
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	2	4	4	4	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	4	38½	38	38½	+1
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	6	43	42½	42¾	+ ¼
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	2	11	11	11	− ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	43	9⅛	8½	9	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	+ ½
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	58½	58	58½	−1½
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36	36	36	Jul 17
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	29	30½	29½	30¼	
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	−1
30¼	15	Atl Coast Line	15	20⅜	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 25
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	13	13	13	Jul 25
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Jul 26
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (.40g)	3	9	9	9	
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47	47	47	
66¾	50⅝	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	55	55	55	Jul 19
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	Jul 26
4⅝	1⅜	Auburn Auto	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	2	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	75	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
B							
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	28	13¼	12½	12⅞	− ⅛
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	18	5⅝	5½	5⅝	− ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	15	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅜
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	5	25¼	25	25	Jul 25
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	2	14⅛	13¾	13¾	− ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	3	8¼	8	8	Jul 26
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	5	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	25	25¼	25	25	− ⅜
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	3	26½	26	26½	+ ¼
102¾	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	Jul 13
126½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	126½	126½	126½	Jul 25
9	7¼	Beiding-He (.70)	2	9	8¾	8¾	− ¼
73⅜	70	BeigNKpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	
29⅜	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	50	26⅜	25½	26⅜	+ ⅜
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	7	20⅝	20⅜	20½	
55	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55	55	55	Jul 25
57½	41	Best & Co(1.60a)	7	41	40½	40½	− ½
80	50¼	Beth Steel	58	64½	63	64	− ⅛
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	14	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	− ½
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	110⅞	109¾	110⅞	+1⅝
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	23½	23½	23½	
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	1	11½	11½	11½	
34¾	17⅝	Boeing Airplane	18	24	23¼	24	+ ⅝
28½	16¼	BohnA&B (½g)	5	22½	22½	22½	Jul 26
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jul 26
21¾	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	12	21⅜	21⅜	21¾	
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	12	26½	25¾	26	
2¾	1⅛	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	
29½	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	3	29	29	29	+ ¼
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A (.30g)	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	5	11¼	11	11¼	− ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	19	23⅜	22½	22¾	− ⅛
40⅞	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	Jul 25
51	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51¼	50½	51¼	+ ¼
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13½	5½	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	− ¼
14	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	9	13½	13½	13½	− ⅜
45½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	3	44¼	44	44	− ½
29⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	44	29½	28½	29¼	− ⅛
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jul 10
17⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	4	17	17	17	− ⅛
13½	7	Bucyrus-Erie	35	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
9	4	Budd Mfg	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	4½	4½	4½	Jul 26
30	16	Bullard Co	3	22	22	22	− ¼
34½	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	5	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
17¼	11½	Burling Mills (1)	35	17½	16¼	17½	+ ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	*8	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅞	1½	1½	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	7½	7½	7½	
23⅜	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ¼
4¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	43	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	+1⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	4	13½	13⅛	13½	− ⅛
C							
20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	Jul 21
2½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	13	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	1	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	2	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅜
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	120	20¼	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	8	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	33	33	33	Jul 26
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 25
20⅝	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	3	16½	16	16½	Jul 26
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
94½	66	Case (J I) Co(5e)	2	76	76	76	Jul 26
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	2	45	44¾	44¾	− ¼
107½	103½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	Jul 25
27	13⅝	Celanese Corp	112	17⅞	26½	27⅜	+1⅛
19⅝	10	Celotex Corp	7	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	− ⅛
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	8	20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅛
5½	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	4	4	4	− ⅛
9½	3⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Jul 20
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Jul 24
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	3	37¾	37	37	−1¼
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	2	8	8	8	
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	20	20	20	− ½
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	Jul 25
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	8	36¼	35¾	36	
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	3	94½	94½	94½	
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	
1	⅝	Chi & N West	3	½	⅜	⅜	Jul 26
3½	1¾	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 24
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	9	2½	2½	2½	Jul 22
13½	9½	Chi MatlOr(¾g)	4	11¼	11	11⅛	− ⅜
½	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 26
1½	½	Chi M S P&P pf	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 25
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	14½	14½	14½	− ⅛
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Jul 26
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Jul 22
⅝	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 26
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6%pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Jul 25
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 24
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jul 24
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅜
13½	7	Childs Co	9	8½	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
85¼	53⅞	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	83	83¾	82	83⅜	− ⅛
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	6	13½	13¼	13¼	− ¼
4¼	2¼	City Stores	3	3	3	3	Jul 26
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	25	30½	27½	30½	+4½
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	4	43	42¾	43	+ ¾
34½	21¼	CluettPeab(½g)	16	34½	33¾	34½	+ ¼
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	11	127⅜	126½	126½	− ⅜
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jul 18
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅛)	15	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	Jul 26
36½	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	3	32⅜	32	32	− ½
23⅜	11½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	− ¼
21¾	14	Col Br A (.60g)	5	21⅞	21⅝	21⅜	
21½	14	Col Br B (.60g)	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	446	8½	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	6	86¼	85⅞	85⅞	− ⅜
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jul 25
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	28	28	26	Jul 26
94	73	Colum Carb (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	7	49	48¾	49	+ ⅜
109¼	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	2	109⅛	108⅞	109⅛	Jul 26
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	5	55⅛	54¾	55¼	+ ¼
110½	106	Comi Tcv pf(4¼)	1	109	109	109	−1
13¾	9	Comi Solvents	25	12⅛	11½	11¾	− ¼
21½	11¼	Com'th & South	56	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
7⅞	3¼	Com & Sou pf(3)	4	70½	70¼	70¼	− ⅜
30⅞	25⅝	Com Edison (2)	52	31	30⅜	31	+ ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	3	7½	7½	7½	Jul 22
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	3	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	Congress Cigar	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 25
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	10	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	3	7½	7¼	7½	Jul 17
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	76	33½	33	33⅛	+ ¼
107½	101⅜	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	107	107	107	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Consol Flim Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(½k)	10	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ¼
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	1	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	20	7⅞	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
3¼	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 22
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 25
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 25
101	93½	Con Fow pf(4½)	1	101	101	101	+ ½
16½	9½	Container Corp	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
22½	11½	Cont Bak A	6	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ¼
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	5	1½	1½	1½	Jul 26
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	Jul 25
44	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	12	38½	38⅛	38½	+ ⅜
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	113½	113½	113½	Jul 26
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	20	2½	2½	2½	
31½	20½	Cont Oil D (¾g)	25	21¾	21½	21¾	− ¼
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (½g)	6	29¼	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	3	62¾	62½	62¾	+ ¾
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	176	175¾	176	Jul 19
4⅜	3½	Coty Inc	110	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅝
2⅜	1⅜	Coty Internat	55	2¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Foreigners' Deals In U. S. Securities Traced by the SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the period from January, 1935, through June 30, 1938, foreign traders bought about $1,150,000,000 more securities on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange than they sold, according to a release just made public by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

"Foreign participation in the American stock market," the report said, "probably was at a higher level and of more importance during most of the period from 1933 through 1937 than it had been at any time since the World War and foreign investors and traders have constituted in recent years one of the most important factors in the stock market."

Staff Report

The SEC stressed the point that information did not represent reports or findings of fact made by the SEC, but was simply the result of studies by the staff for the guidance of the Commission.

The more important facts developed by the present study were summarized by the SEC's statement as follows:

"From 1935 through 1937 foreign trading in American securities bore a ratio of about 9 per cent to the estimated total value of all trading on domestic exchanges, a proportion much higher than that prevailing in the late Twenties. The ratio rose from about 4½ per cent in January, 1935, to a high of almost 13 per cent in October, 1936, but declined after the autumn of 1937.

"Net purchases started on a large scale in August, 1935, and were carried through in a practically unbroken stream until the beginning of April, 1937, reaching their highest level in October, 1936. After a period of liquidation foreigners resumed their net purchases in May, 1937, although at a much lower rate, and continued them until January, 1938, during a period of generally declining stock prices. From then until the end of June, 1938, purchases and sales about balanced.

"Transactions of investment companies amounted to between 3 and 4 per cent of the total volume of trading on stock exchanges for 1933 through the middle of 1938.

"Investment companies reported considerable purchase balances as a result of their transactions in portfolio securities in 1933 and 1935, both years of predominantly rising prices, while purchases and sales were practically equal in 1934. During 1936, 1937, and the first five months of 1938 sales of portfolio securities exceeded purchases, particularly during the third and fourth quarters of 1937, when stock prices dropped sharply.

Securities Acquired

"From Jan. 1, 1936, to June 30, 1938, there were reported under Section 16 (A) of the Securities Exchange Act about 40,000 separate acquisitions and 44,000 dispositions of securities on the part of officers, directors and principal stockholders. These 84,000 transactions involved the acquisition of 76,000,000 shares and the disposition of 117,000,000 shares.

"Reported ordinary transactions (all transactions exclusive of special transactions such as gifts, bequests, inheritances, stock dividends, exchanges, conversions, redemptions, transfers of accruals, etc.) totaled over 83,000,000 shares in about 69,000 transactions. Sales of 49,000,000 shares exceeded total purchases by about 15,000,000 shares."

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	11.95	12.71
Amerex Holding	3.52	3.82
Am Business Shrs	22.50	24.00
Am Gen Equip Inc	3.19	3.53
Am Ins Stocks	.47	.47
Boston Fund	4.75	5.25
British Type Inv	15.46	16.62
Broad St Inv	.14	.29
Bullock Fund	24.98	26.70
Can Inv Fund	13.50	14.75
Century Shrs Tr	3.85	4.20
Chain St Inv	24.33	26.16
Dividend Shrs	17.60	18.94
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	1.21	1.32
Eaton & Howard Fd F	17.70	19.01
Equity Corp $1 pf	11.93	12.81
Fidelity Fund Inc	27.75	28.50
Fund Investors Inc	18.72	20.16
Gen Capital	17.43	18.86
Gen Investors Tr	30.88	33.26
Incorp Investors Tr	4.94	5.38
Loomis-Sayles 2nd Fd	16.40	17.63
Maryland Fund	38.40	38.40
Mass Investors Tr	4.73	5.23
Mutual Invest	20.93	22.51
Nation Wide Voting	10.99	13.01
New England Fund	1.27	1.46
Old Colony Tr Assoc	12.51	13.48
Plymouth Fund Inc	17.25	19.04
Putnam Fund	.39	.44
Quarterly Income Shrs	14.23	15.22
Railway & Light Sec	8.60	8.99
Railway & Light Sec pf	9.00	10.50
Repub Invest Fund	94.25	.....
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	.24	.27
Spencer Trask Fund	1.75	3.25
Stand Util Inc	15.14	16.64
State Street Invest	.59	.63
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	80.50	83.25
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.57	.63
US El Lt & P Voting	1.02	.99
Wellington Fund	13.64	15.00
World Investment Tr	3.45	3.83

Fixed and Unit Type	Bid	Asked
Assoc-Stand Oil	4.75	5.50
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.75	.....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.80	.....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.61	.....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.00	.....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.65	.....
Diversified Tr Co	3.75	.....
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.30	4.60
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.06	5.75
Nation Wide Sec	2.71	.....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	49.625	.....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.33	.....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.81	.....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.78	.....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.39	.....
Repres Tr Shrs	10.29	10.79
Super of Am Tr AA	2.49	.....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.375	.....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.38	.....

Investment Banking		
Blair & Co		
First Boston Corp	1.25	2.25
Schanelikopf-Hutton & Pow	1.00	2.00

Kerstone Custodian Funds				
Bonds			Common Stocks	
	Liq. value	Sales price		Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	27.18	29.73	S-1		
B-2	22.21	24.32	S-2	14.17	15.52
B-3	15.24	16.70	S-3	11.12	12.30
B-4	6.76	7.40	S-4	4.11	4.63
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	15.66	16.52 - K-2		10.07	11.16

General Baking Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—The General Baking Co., operating in the principal cities in the East, for 13 weeks to July 1 showed net income of $551,096, equal to 24 cents a share on the common stock, against $534,844, or 23 cents a share, in the like period last year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅛s 43-40 June	103.7	103.7	103.7
2	3¼s 48-43	110.18	110.18	110.18
5	3¼s 49-46	112.5	112.5	112.5
1	4¼s 5-47	122	122	122
13	2½s 53-49	107.4	107.4	107.4
9	2½s 52-50	107.7	107.7	107.7
12	2¾s 54-51	109.7	109.7	109.7
13	3s 55-51	112.16	112.14	112.14
3	2¾s 60-55	108.30	109.28	109.28
7	2¾s 59-56	108.16	108.16	108.16
20	2¾s 63-58	108	108	108
36	2¾s 65-60	108	107.29	108

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s 49-44	109	109	109

Home Owners Loan

1	3s 52-44	108.27	108.27	108.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Adams Exp 4s 47	104	104	104
7	Alleghany cv 5s 44	78	78	78
17	Alleghany 5s 50 st	29½	28½	29½
1	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	110¼	110¼	110¼
18	Am & For P 5s 2030	63½	62¾	62¾
14	AmIGChem 5½s 49	102⅝	102¼	102¾
11	9m T&T 3½s 43	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
3	Am T&T 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Am T&T 3¼s 61	110	109⅞	110
23	Am WW&E 6s 75	107¼	106¾	107¼
20	Ang C Nitra deb '67	36½	36½	36½
6	Arm Del 4s '55	99½	99½	99½
38	AT&SF 4s '95	111¾	111½	111¾
3	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	93½	93¾	93½
10	AT&SF 4½s '48	103¾	103¼	103¾
2	A C Line 1st 4s '52	84½	84¼	84¼
1	A C Line cit 4s '52	84	84	84
15	A C Line 4½s '64	63¼	63¾	63¾
2	Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	48¾	45	45¼
3	Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	34	34	34
6	Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	64	63	64
18	Atl Refin 3s '53	104¾	104½	104¾
5	Bald Loco 5s '40 st	101½	101½	101½
11	B&O rfg 4s '95	22½	22	22
4	B&O rfg 4s '85 ct	22	21¾	22
6	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	62	61½	61¾
7	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	62	61½	62
36	B&O rfg 5s '95	22	21¾	22
59	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	22	21¾	22
15	B&O 5s '96	21½	21	21½
7	B&O 5s '96 F ct	22	21¾	22
4	B&O 5s 2000 D	22	21¾	22
2	B&O 5s 2000 D	21½	21¾	21½
27	B&O cv 4½s '60	12	11¾	12
12	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	12	11¾	12
27	B&O 1st 4s '48	62	60½	62
4	B&O S W 5s '50	43¾	43	43¾
4	B&O S W 5s '50 ct	42½	41½	42½
3	Bat&StAtlrr cn 4s'51	85	85	85
3	Beth Stl 4¼s '65	106½	106½	106½
8	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
9	Beth Stl 3¼s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
15	Bost&Me 5s '67	32¾	32¾	32½
3	Bost&Me 4½s '61	29	28¾	29
5	Bost&Me 5s '55	35	35	35
8	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '6	78½	77½	78½
36	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
1	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110¾	110¾	110¾
11	Buf R&P 4½s '57	35¼	35¼	35½
2	Buf R & P 4½s '57 ct	34¾	34¾	34¾
2	Buf R & P 4½s'57ct reg	29	29	29
6	BushTerm 5s '55	38	37¾	38
5	Bush Term 4s '52	71½	71	71
5	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	56	55½	55½
8	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102	101½	102
6	Can Sou 5s '62	93	93	93
6	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116¾	116¾	116¾
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
1	Can Nor 4½s '46	124½	124½	124½
2	Can Pac 5s '44	113¾	113¾	113¾
10	Can Pac 5s '54	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	98¼	98¼	98¼
60	Can Pac 4½s '60	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
2	Carth & Adir 4s '81	74	73½	73½
2	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	40	43¼	43½
3	Cen Pac 5s '60	90	90	90
2	Cen P Thru Sh L 4s '54	51¾	51¾	51¾
1	CenR R & B J '87	69	69	69
3	ChampP&F 3¾s '55	15½	15½	15½
7	C & O 3½s '96 D	103½	103½	102½
14	C&O rfg 3½s '95E	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5	Chi & Alton 3s '49	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	84	84	84
2	CB&Q 4½s '77	96½	96⅜	96½
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	90	90	90
14	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	99	99	99
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	104	103⅞	103⅞
19	Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	100½	100½	100½
11	Chic Gt West 4s '59	17¼	16⅞	17¼
58	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	21¼	21	21¼
20	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	7¼	7¼	7½
4	CM&StP 4½s '89 E	21½	21	21½
4	ChiNW cv 4½s '49	25½	25¼	25½
3	Chi & NW 4s '37	3¾	3¾	3¾
14	CRI & P 4½s '52 A	14½	14¼	14½
1	CRI & P 4½s '52 A ct	7½	7	7
6	CRI & P 4s '88	13¾	13½	13¾
5	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	CT Hle & SR rfg5s'60	68	68	68
6	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Ch Un Sta 3½s '63D	109½	109½	109½
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	94	94	94
9	Childs Co 5s '43	70½	70½	70½
4	ClevCStL 4½s '77	52¼	51¾	51¾
1	ClevCStL 4½s '72	91	91	91
1	Clev Un Term 5s '73	84	84	84
1	ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	77½	76½	77½
7	Col & So 4½s '80	32¾	32¾	32¾
7	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103¼	103¼	103¼
30	Colmbia G 5s 1961	103¾	103¾	103¾
19	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
64	Comwith Edcv3½s '58	103¾	103¾	104⅛
3	Conn R&L4½s '51 st	122½	122½	122
1	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	108¾	108¾	108¼
37	Con Edis 2¾s '44	107¼	106¾	107
5	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	108	108	108
3	Consum Pow 3½s '70	110	110	108½
5	Consum Pow 3¾s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	Container Cor 4s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Container 5s '53	103¾	103¾	103¾
25	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Cuba RR 7½s '46	37½	37½	37½
1	Cuba RR 5s '52	33½	33	33
14	Del & Hud 4s 1a '43	80¼	80¼	80¼
3	D G & E 5s '51	104	104	104
4	D & R G West 5s '55	3	3	3
2	D & R G West 5s '78	6	6	6
6	Det Ed 4s '65	111	111	111
11	DulMissabe&I3½s '62	110¼	109½	110¼
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110¼	110¼	106¼
9	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
67	Erie rfg 5s '67	15½	15½	15½
26	Erie rfg 5s '75	10¾	10¾	10¾
17	Erie gen lien 4s '90	10¾	10¾	10¾
3	Erie & Jer 6s '55	19¾	19¾	19¾
1	Fairbanks Morse4s'56	40	40	40
9	Fed L & T 5½s '42	110	106	106
20	FirestoneT&R3½s'42	103½	103¼	103½
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	105½	105½	105½
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	71¾	71¾	71¾
1	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	71	71	71
1	Francia Sug 7s '56	58	55½	55½
3	Gen Mot Accep 3¾s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
47	Goodrich 4½s '56	102½	102½	102½
10	Gt Utr Ry 5½s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	99	99	99
11	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	85¾	85¾	85¾
36	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	86	85½	85½
31	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	90	89¾	90
35	Gt Nor 3½s '67	91¾	90¾	90¾
1	Gulf M&N 5s '50	78¾	78¾	78¾
2	Gulf M&N 5s '56	83	83	83
8	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	78	77½	78
6	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	49¼	33¾	33¾
11	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14¾	14¾	14¼
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	110	110	110
8	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	54	53¾	54
1	Ill Cen 4½s '66	48¼	48¼	48¼
1	IC&CStL&NO 5s '63 A	51¾	51¾	48¼
10	IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	47¼	47	47¼
12	Ill Steel 4½s '80	87½	87½	87½
9	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	102¼	102¼	102¼
3	Inland Stl 3¼s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
13	Interb R Tr 7s '32	61	60½	61
18	Interb R Tr 6s '32	33	31½	31¾
19	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	64¾	64¼	64¼
1	Int Ot Nor 4s '52	2	2	2
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	88½	88½	88½
1	Int Paer 6s '55	91¾	91¾	91¾
2	Int Paer 5s '47	90	90	90
1	Int Rap Tr 4½s '47	98	98	98
8	Int T&T 4½s '39	82½	82½	82½
8	Int T&T 5s '55	63¼	63¼	63¼
4	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	68¾	68¾	68¾
1	Jones & Lau St 4½s '61	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	K C Souths 5s '50	70	70	70
5	Keith (B F) 6s '46	100½	100½	100½
5	Kopper Co 4s 51	103½	103½	103½
2	Kresge Found 4s 45	105½	105½	105½
2	Lac Gas 5½s 53	84¾	84¾	84¾
4	Lac Gas 5s 44	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Lac Gas 5s 38	86¼	86¼	86¼
20	Lautaro Nit inc 7s	26	26	26
2	Leh Val NY4½s40	51	50¾	51
12	Leh Val(N)4½s2003	15¾	15¾	15¾
24	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14¾	14½	14¾
8	Leh Val T 5s 41 asd	87	87	87
6	Leh Val T 4½s 40	90	90	90
1	Loews 3½s 46	103½	103½	103½
11	Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Long Isl Ry 4s 49	88	88	88
1	Lorillard Co 5s 51	138	138	138
9	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	85½	85½	85½
5	Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s 45	109	109	109
15	Lou Gas & El 5s 2002	98	97¾	98
11	Manhat Ry 4s 40	100½	100½	100½
14	Manhat Ry 4s'2013	64	63¾	63¾
1	Mead Corp 6s '58A	36½	36	36½
5	Mich Cen 4s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	M&StL cn 4s '34 ct	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	2¾	2½	2½
7	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	20¾	20¼	20¾
5	M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	8¼	8¼	8¼
8	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	29	27½	28
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62B	18¼	18¼	18¼
2	Mo Pac cv 4½s '49	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	Mo Pac 5s '65A	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16¾	16¾	16¾
40	Mob&Ohio5s38	36¾	36¼	36¾
15	Mom&O 4½s '77	32½	32½	32½
17	MonWPaPubSv6s65	29	28½	29
7	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	108½	108¼	108¾
9	Mor & Essex 5s '55	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Mor & Essex 4½s55	39¼	39¼	39¼
18	Mo&OrRy 3½s2000	37½	37½	38
13	Mount StT&T3½s '88	109¼	109	109
14	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	108	107¾	108
9	Nat Distill 3½s60	104¾	104¾	104¾
9	NatSteelPow 5s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Newark Gas 5s '48	129¾	129¾	129¾
10	N O Gt Nor 4s '83	72	72	72
12	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	103¼	103¼	103¼
7	N Or Ter 4s '53	68	68	68
6	NO Texas 5s '45	38	38	38
1	NY&Q'nsExP 3¼s '85	110½	110½	110½
31	NYC rfg 5s 2013	87¼	87¼	87¼
47	NYC 4½s 2013A	51½	51	51¼
4	NYC cn 4s '98	51	51	51
6	NYC 3½s '97	59¼	59¼	59¼
1	NYC cv 3s '52	77	76½	77
10	NYC&HR 3½s '97	61¾	61¼	61¾
10	NYC&HR 3½s '97reg	61¾	61¾	61¾
10	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	78	78	78
6	NYC&StL 5½s'74A	60¼	60	60¼
37	NYCh&StL 4½s '78	81½	81	81½
1	NY Ch&StL 4s '48	79	79	79
1	NY Edis 3¼s '65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10	NY Edis 3¼s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	NY L E&WDW&I 5s'43	50	50	50
4	NYNH&H cv 6s'40	14½	14½	14½
7	NYNH&H 4½s'67	14½	14¼	14¼
3	NYNH&H 4s'55	12	12	12
3	NYNH&H 4s'57	4¾	4	4¾
1	NYNH&H 3½s'47	11½	11½	11½
6	NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	12	12	12
2	NY S&W gen 5s'40	6	6	6
4	NY S&W gen 5s'40	6	6	6
1	NY S&W Term 5s'43	30	30	30
21	NY W&Boat 4½s'46	101½	101½	101½
2	Nor Am Co 4s'39	21¼	21¼	21¼
2	Nor Am Co 3¼s'54	108	108	108
13	Nor Am Co 3½s'49	105¾	105¾	105¾
62	Nor Pac 6s 2047	107½	107	107
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	60½	58¾	60½
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	51	50½	51
22	Nor Pac 4½s' 2047	51	51	51
8	Nor Pac 4s'97	48	47¾	48
9	Nor Pac 3s 2047	71	70¾	71
10	Ohio Edi 4s '65	44½	44½	44¼
3	Okla G&E 3¼s '66	107¼	106¾	107¼
1	Okla G&E 4s '68	110	110	110
5	Ore RR&Nav 4s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	111	111	111
10	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	118½	118½	118½
4	Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	107¼	107	107¼
5	Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	76	75¾	76
2	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	100¾	100¾	100¾
6	Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	112	112	112
5	Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	74½	74½	74½
9	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Para Rwy 3s '55 ct	50¼	50	50
4	Parmelee T 6s '44	51	51	51
2	Pen Co 4s '63	103½	103½	103½
1	Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	100	100	100
20	Pen RR gen 5s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
17	Pen RR gen4½s'65	100¾	100¾	100¾
7	PenRR4½sded'70	88½	88½	88½
33	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	98	98	98
1	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	Pen RR 3½s '52	86	85¾	86
1	Peoria&PekUn 5½s '74	16½	16½	16½
6	Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Phillips Pet 3s '48	109¾	109¾	109¾
4	PCC&StL 4s '70 A	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	PCC&StL 5s '75 B	108¾	108¾	108¾
14	PCC&StL 4½s '77	98½	98½	98½
33	Pitts&WVa 4½s60C	27½	27½	27½
1	Portl Gen El 4½s '60	78¾	77¾	78¼
1	Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	25¼	25¼	25¼
52	Postal Tel&C 5s 53	13¾	13¾	13¾
4	Pub Svc E&G 3½s 68	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Purity Bak 5s '48	2	2	2
4	Readg 4½s '97A	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	Readg 4½s '97B	73¾	73¾	73¾
17	Rem Rand 4½s '56	104¾	104¼	104¾
3	Republic Steel 5½s '54	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Republic Steel 4½s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	Richfield Oil 4s '52	111¾	111¾	111¾
22	Rio Gr Westlst4s39	35	35	35
33	Sag&Han Pow 4½s66	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	St L&F 5s 50D	6	6	6
1	St L&F 4½s '78	9	9	9
1	StL&SF4½s'78ctfst	9½	9½	9¾
2	StL&SF 5s A	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	StL&SF4s50Act	9¾	9¾	9¾
17	Seab AL cn 4s '45	8¾	8¾	8¾
12	Sea AL 4s 54ct	8½	8½	8½
10	Sea AL rfg 4s '50	5½	5½	5½
2	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	So Cal Gas 4s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	So Cal Pow 6s '47	109	109	109
10	Sou Kraft 4½s '46	105½	105½	105½
4	Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	93¼	93¼	93¼
13	Sou Pac 4½s '68	105¼	105¼	105¼
42	Sou Pac 4½s '81	47	47	47
20	So Pac 4½s '49	47½	46¾	46¾
30	So Pac rfg 4s '50	47	46¾	47
8	So Pac 3½s '46	64¼	64¼	64¼
14	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	60	60	60
5	So Pac SPTer 4s '50	51¾	51¾	51¾
5	South Ry 5½s '56	83¾	83	83
5	South Ry gen 4s '56	78¾	78¼	78¼
14	South Ry cn 5s '94	73	72½	72¾
19	South Ry gen 4s '56	86½	86½	86½
2	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	56¾	56¾	56¾
1	Spokane Int 5s '55	108	108	108
3	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	20	20	20
2	Stand Oil N J 4s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Studebaker cv 6s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	T RR A St L 4s '53	91	90½	90½
10	Tex Corp 3½s '51	110	110	110
15	Tex Corp 3s '59	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Tex&Pac 5s '77B	118	118	118
1	Tex&Pac 5s '80D	87½	87½	87½
15	Third Ave aj 5s '60	88	88	88
1	Third Ave 4s '60	44	44	44
30	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Un Elec Ch 5s '45	10	10	10
1	Un Oil Co 3½s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114¼	114¼	114¼
4	Un Pac 3½s '71	99¼	99¼	99¼
18	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	109	109	109
1	Un Pac 3½s '70	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Un Tel Corp 5s '53	81¾	81½	81¾
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Commerce and Finance

Treasury Procedure Seen Reviving Undistributed Profits Tax

Business and Industry

House Bill Puts Water Ways Under Regulation of ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House passed a transportation bill placing water carriers under Interstate Commerce Commission regulation and providing assistance to the railroads, but the measure varied so widely from legislation on this subject adopted by the Senate that enactment at this session of Congress appeared remote.

Chairman Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana, of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, said the general transportation bill is "dead for this session."

The House made so many changes in the Senate-approved measure before passing it yesterday, Senator Wheeler said, that it would be out of the question to compromise the differences before adjournment.

The bill was passed on a voice vote which took some Representatives unawares. They had expected a roll call following the five days of debate. A record vote came shortly before on a motion by Representative James Wadsworth (R) of New York, to send the bill back to committee, which was beaten 100 to 273.

Bitterly Opposed

The section of the bill providing for the regulation of water carriers was fought bitterly by a bi-partisan bloc which contended the ICC would destroy lower freight rates on the waterways and that the railroads had dictated the legislation in a move to regain lost traffic.

The measure also provides that railroads may initiate consolidations and mergers subject to approval of the ICC. It also authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase railroad obligations in order to reduce the roads' fixed charges for financing and to guarantee railroad securities in order to provide a ready market for them.

The bi-partisan waterway bloc, which contended that the bill was a railroad measure designed to destroy the water carriers' lower rate structure, suffered a major defeat when the House rejected 144 to 167 an amendment by Representative Charles South (D) of Texas to eliminate the section placing water carriers under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Kill Amendments

The House also rejected by a voice vote an amendment by Representative Butler Hare (D) of South Carolina which would have restrained the ICC from issuing a "certificate of convenience and necessity" to any carrier in a field other than the one in which it already was operating. Mr. Hare explained it would "prevent a railroad from getting control of a bus line and driving the bus line out of existence."

An amendment by Representative Lee Geyer (D) of California designed to discourage railroads from paying their officers more than $20,000 a year also was defeated on a voice vote after Chairman Clarence Lea (D) of California of the Commerce Committee, in charge of the bill, declared it would "amount to nothing as a practical matter" and "would simply look ridiculous in a piece of legislation."

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee reported favorably legislation authorizing an ICC investigation of the feasibility of "postalizing" passenger rates on railroads.

Under this system, the country would be zoned and passengers charged flat rates in the zones after the manner of parcel post rates.

U. S. Banks Ship Silver to London

NEW YORK (AP)—The "Sun" said New York banks and others will ship around 300,000 ounces of silver to London on the S. S. Britannic, bringing to nearly 1,500,000 ounces the amount of silver shipped to England this week.

The S. S. Queen Mary, which sailed Wednesday, carried more than 1,100,000 ounces of the white metal.

Bullion dealers regarded the reverse movement of silver to London a temporary development brought about by abnormally low stocks in London, and by the fact there was a slightly higher price ruling there than was offered by the United States Treasury here.

The price of silver in London, in dollars, recently has averaged around 35½ cents an ounce. Here the Treasury pays 35 cents an ounce.

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Economics in the Modern World: John Taxpayer and His Burden

Tenth of 12 Articles

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It was said a few years ago that the American people were going to have the more abundant life if it cost them everything they had. We have not come to that yet, but we seem moving toward it. Taxes are now taking nearly a quarter of the national income, and the proportion has been creeping up rapidly. Ten years ago the national income was estimated about $79,000,000,000 and total taxes (federal, state, and local) were taking about $9,350,000,000. That was about 12 per cent. Last year the national income had shrunk to about $64,000,000,000, but taxes had risen to about $14,500,000,000. That was about 24 per cent.

The Tax-Gatherer's Share

The sad story is told in the following figures from a table presented by Brookings Institute recently ("Taxation and Capital Investment"). They show that the taxgatherer's share of the national income almost doubled in the 15 years between 1913 and 1928, and then almost doubled again in the 10 years from 1928 to 1938.

Tax Collections and National Income (1913-1938) (in millions of dollars)

Year	National Income	Total Tax Collections	Per Cent
1913	33.000	2.259	6.8
1925	75.000	7.884	10.5
1928	79.000	9.342	11.8
1929	81.128	9.759	12.0
1930	68.302	10.266	15.0
1931	53.822	9.306	17.3
1932	40.014	8.147	20.4
1933	42.256	7.501	17.7
1934	50.052	8.773	17.5
1935	55.186	9.731	17.6
1936	63.466	10.498	16.5
1937	69.817	12.300	17.6
1938	64.000	14.559	22.8

The taxes hit even harder in some cases. Of most personal incomes over $150,000 the tax gatherer takes more than half. Of incomes in the millions he takes up to 79 per cent. The wealthy owners of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company recently advertised that the various taxes on their income left them only about 6 cents out of every dollar. The ordinary man often doesn't get off much easier than the rich. About half the retail price of sugar is the result of tax and quota systems. Federal and state governments get more from the retail price of gasoline than the entire producing and refining branches of the oil industry.

The extensive publicity given by business associations to "tax deterrents" tends to give the impression that federal corporation taxes are the heaviest item in the American tax structure. As a matter of fact, the income taxes collected by Washington from American corporations are just about a tenth of all the taxes collected.

State, Local Taxes Heaviest

Another common but erroneous impression is that the federal taxes are the heaviest and have been increasing most rapidly. This is only partly true. Federal taxes have increased much more rapidly in the last six years than state and local taxes. But the latter are also increasing. And between them they still buik larger than federal tax collections. Totals have been roughly as follows (again from Brookings):

Tax Collections, Federal and Local (in millions of dollars)

Year	Federal	State and Local
1928	3,149	6,148
1929	3,328	6,431
1930	3,468	6,789
1931	2,717	6,583
1932	1,789	6,358
1933	1,785	5,715
1934	2,892	5,881
1935	3,546	6,185
1936	3,845	6,651
1937	5,028	7,272
1938	5,934	8,625

By far the largest single form of tax collection is still the old-fashioned property tax on real estate—a local tax almost entirely. Next most important are the excise taxes collected by the federal and state governments. Then come Washington's general and special taxes on corporations, and after that the personal income taxes.

Major sources of tax revenue in the United States last year were calculated by Dun & Bradstreet in their Review for this month as follows, as shown in the accompanying box:

II. Sources of Tax Revenue in the United States—1938

(Fiscal Year, 1937-38; Millions of Dollars)

	Total	Federal[1]	State[2]	Local[3]
Personal income tax	1,536	1,286	250[4]	
Corporation taxes (general and special)	2,001	1,475[5]	526[6]	
General sales taxes	643		443	100
Excises (including gasoline, stamp and miscellaneous taxes)	2,937	1,737	1,175	25
Customs duties	359	359		
License taxes	512		412	100
Social security taxes:				
Employers	1,170	423[7]	747[7]	
Employees	332	332[8]		
Property taxes	4,714		214	4,500
Death and gift taxes	562	417	145	
Totals[9]	14,667	6,030	3,912	4,725

[1] Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1938, first three items and last item, Table 12, pp. 427-429; customs, Table 7, p. 412; Social Security, p. 401 (includes Railroad Retirement Act revenue).
[2] Includes taxes on corporate net income, undistributed profits, excess profits and capital stock.
[3] Assuming an equal division between employers and employees of Title VIII receipts plus Carriers'-Taxing Act receipts. The Treasury data do not distinguish between employers and employees.
[4] Tax Policy, Vol. VI, Nos. 2-3—December, 1938-January, 1939, p vi—except Social Security item, Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1938, p. 407, deposits by states in unemployment trust fund.
[5] Estimated on basis of data in Tax Policy, p. 5.
[6] Includes taxes on banks, chain stores, corporate franchises, insurance companies and utilities, severance taxes, and an estimate (Tax Policy, p. 5) of corporate net income tax.
[7] A major but unknown part of this should be allocated to employees.
[8] Estimated.
[9] Totals are true totals; discrepancies with sum of items result from evening off to nearest million.

Increases Not on Wealthy

Another common but erroneous impression is that the increases in the tax burden are falling mostly on the wealthy. There was truth in this until about three years ago. Then, with the imposition of the President's "soak-the-rich" 1935 increase in the income surtax schedules, a point of diminishing returns was reached. Top surtax rates were lifted to 75 per cent on top of 4 per cent normal tax, and all subsequent seekers for additional revenue have agreed that this is the limit, and if new revenues are to be found they must be found somewhere else.

And in fact they have been found somewhere else, and somewhere else has been at the expense of the comparatively poor. The two most rapidly growing sources of tax money today are the state and federal payroll taxes under the Social Security Act, and direct sales taxes imposed by the states.

Social Security taxes jumped from nothing in the 1935-1936 fiscal year to about $540,000,000 in the 1937 fiscal year and about $1,350,000,000 in the year ended last month. They are larger than total corporation income tax payments. State sales taxes have jumped from virtually nothing ten year ago to an estimated $500,000,000 today.

Despite the prominence given by statesmen recently to the principle of "ability to pay" as a tax criterion, present taxes are imposed to a surprising degree on those least able to pay and least aware that they are paying. That is to say, most taxes are imposed on ordinary living expenses, not on wealth. There isn't enough wealth for present spending purposes.

Ability to Pay No Criterion

Out of the $14,500,000,000 of taxes now being annually collected, only the personal income taxes of about $1,700,000,000 can truly be said to fall according to "ability to pay." Corporation income taxes are in the end borne by stockholders, and in addition dividends are now taxed. Sales, excise, customs, and license taxes are largely shifted to consumers. Social security employer taxes are to a large extent shifted to the consuming public, while employee taxes fall on all wage-earners. Probably half the $4,500,000,000 of property taxes are shifted to tenants or users, to follow classical Ricardian reasoning, and the other half borne by the landowners.

In fact, it is probable that among people not wealthy enough to pay any income or estate taxes at all, the taxes fall heaviest on those least able to pay. The Twentieth Century Fund in a 1937 study of taxes concluded that "Regardless of variations in assumptions, the wage earner with the $1,000 income (bears) a relatively higher burden of taxes than the wage earner with a $2,000 income."

Most Federal taxes are collected in the East and spent in the South and West. That is to say, Eastern States pay more than they receive, Southern and Western States less. This is not as significant as it sounds, however. Taxes collected at one spot may be ultimately shifted elsewhere. For instance, North Carolina is among the largest sources of Federal revenue. This, however, is from cigarette taxes, ultimately made up to North Carolina by the rest of the country.

Corporation and personal income taxes have received enormous publicity in recent years because of their alleged "deterrent" effect on business, since corporations and wealthy individuals are the largest sources of the "venture money" which accelerates the flow of economic energy.

The trouble seems to be that Congress in recent years has reached so fast for every dollar that showed up in personal income or corporate books that it has discouraged the very operations which produce these taxes, just as many an industrial management has killed its future prospects by charging prices too high to start with or by declaring out excessive dividends.

Heads-I-Win-Tails-You-Lose

A sort of "heads-I-win-tails-you-lose" policy has been followed. Thus in 1932 Congress changed the income tax so that capital gains must be added to income for tax purposes but capital losses could not be deducted. The high rates on top income brackets are themselves a deterrent, for wealthy men used to put most of their money into ventures, not securities, but Congress now makes the gamble too dangerous, for the prospects of profit must be from two-to-one up to four-to-one to make the risk worth while.

Corporations have been dealt the same deal in various ways, being, for example, forbidden to consolidate the initial losses of some venture affiliates with the steady profits of established subsidiaries, or to carry over the losses of the bad years when paying taxes in the good years. In fact corporate tax laws and Treasury practices have become honeycombed with these heart-breakers, applying to gains-and-losses, depreciation policy, inventory valuation, and so on.

Since the first federal income tax law was written in 1913, there have been 18 important federal revenue acts—nine in the last eight years. In 1931, when the depression knocked the bottom out of Treasury revenues, the income tax was increased. In 1932 the allowance for capital losses was struck out. In 1933 the "nuisance taxes" were imposed—excises on automobiles, furs, yachts, chewing gum, theater tickets, etc.

In 1934 the special cut rate of tax on long term capital gains (held over two years) was abolished. In 1934 the "soak-the-rich" tax made the higher income brackets reach for the sky. In 1936 the undivided profits tax was designed to force corporate earnings out in dividends, and did, for a time. In 1937 prohibitive taxes were placed on "incorporated pocketbooks"—the personal income tax-evading device of the rich.

In 1938 reaction began. The undivided profits tax was cut to a $20,000,000 stump and limited allowances for capital losses were restored to the income tax. This year there has been further liberalization.

Westinghouse Votes Dividend Increase; Profits Take Jump

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. directors have voted a dividend of 75 cents on common stock, payable Aug. 31 to holders of record Aug. 8. The last previous disbursement on common was 50 cents a share in May.

The usual preferred dividend of 87½ cents a share, payable the same time as the common, was also declared.

June quarter net profits of $3,982,635, equal to $1.49 on the combined preferred and common shares were announced with the dividends. In the preceding quarter the company earned $2,356,150 or 88 cents on the combined shares, and June quarter earnings a year ago were $2,469,372 or 92 cents on combined stock.

For the first half of 1939 net profit was $6,338,785, or $2.37 a share on the combined stocks, against $4,500,602, or $1.68 a share on the common stock after preferred dividends in the 1938 period.

Orders rose 36 per cent to a total of $104,538,863 in the first half of 1939, compared to the 1938 period, when orders booked were $76,713,806.

Unfilled orders at June 30 amounted to $52,442,563, a gain of $2,000,000 over a year ago and an increase of $12,000,000 since Jan 1, 1939.

"In our opinion business will remain better throughout the year," George H. Bucher, President, said.

Middle West Corp. Is Considering New Refinancing Plans

CHICAGO (AP) — Officials of Middle West Corporation indicated refinancing operations involving possibly $90,000,000 in securities of underlying utility organizations are being considered because of the saving in interest and preferred dividends which might be effected.

It is expected Central Power and Light Company may soon register issues of $25,000,000 first mortgage bonds and $7,000,000 notes or debentures which will be used to retire $32,045,000 of 5 per cent bonds. Central Power is a subsidiary of Central & Southwest Utilities which is in turn a middle west subsidiary. It was understood Southwestern Gas & Electric may refund $16,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds and $8,834,600 of 7 per cent preferred stock some time this year.

Refunding of $26,553,000, bonds of Kentucky Utilities and $7,807,000 bonds of Northwestern Public Service may be undertaken, officials indicated. Elimination of dividend accumulations on preferred stock of Central & Southwest Utilities also is on the program.

Middle West, $448,000,000 successor to Middle West Utilities Company, is at the top of a utility group estimated to have more than $200,000,000 bonds and $100,000,000 preferred stock outstanding.

West Pacific Amends Reorganization Plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Interstate Commerce Commission amended its reorganization plan for the Western Pacific Railroad Company to assure new money necessary to put it into effect.

Under its plan of October 10, 1938, the commission proposed that $10,000,000 first mortgage bonds be issued to be sold at par, with a provision that payment of interest should be contingent for the first five years.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was unwilling to purchase the bonds at par unless the interest payments were made an immediate fixed charge instead of a contingent charge for five years. The commission changed the plan to meet that objection.

The commission also made several modifications in the capitalization of the reorganized company. The capitalization upon reorganization will consist of $2,750,050 of undisturbed equipment obligations, instead of $3,066,117 provided previously; $10,000,000 of first mortgage 4 per cent bonds (unchanged)); $21,219,075 of income mortgage 4½ per cent bonds instead of $19,716,040 of 4 per cent bonds; $31,850,297 of 5 per cent preferred stock, instead of $29,374,060, and 319,441 shares of common stock instead of 313,707 shares.

Treasury Probe Into Surpluses For Possible Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Bureau of Internal Revenue will attempt to enforce a section of the Revenue Act of 1938 which imposes surtaxes on corporations that accumulate surpluses "beyond the reasonable needs of the business," according to an announcement by the Treasury.

Harold N. Graves, Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, announced the Treasury decision that was approved by Secretary Henry Morgenthau, which set forth the procedure to be followed by revenue agents in scrutinizing corporation income tax returns for the purpose of enforcing the regulation, known as Section 102 of the Revenue Act of 1938.

The procedural regulations laid down in the decision amount to a substitute for the recently repealed undistributed profits tax as a check on corporate surplus accumulations which may be deemed by tax collecting officials as representing an attempt to avoid individual surtaxes on shareholders.

May Impose Heavy Penalties

The penalty imposed for unreasonable surplus accumulations is a surtax of 25 per cent of the net undistributed income up to $100,000 and 35 per cent on everything over $100,000.

Treasury officials recalled that opponents of the undistributed profits tax in the recent tax hearings before Congressional committees had declared that enforcement of Section 102 of the existing act would suffice to prevent tax evasion through corporate accumulations of surplus.

By following the standards of selection, revenue agents will act in effect as referees to determine whether or not Section 102 is applicable. Detailed procedure was set forth for the guidance of field officers of the bureau.

While Section 102 is not so broad as the undistributed profits tax, since allowance is made for surpluses held for "the reasonable needs of the business," it nevertheless contains "teeth" as the burden of proof is upon the taxpayer to prove by a preponderance of evidence that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is wrong when he determines that Section 102 is applicable.

Agents to Single Out Returns

Agents were instructed in the decision to single out returns of corporations falling into the following categories for "close attention to determine whether Section 102 is applicable."

"1. Corporations which have not distributed at least 70 per cent of their earnings as taxable dividends.

"2. Corporations which have invested earnings in securities or other properties unrelated to their normal business activities.

"3. Corporations which have advanced sums to officers or shareholders in the form of loans out of undistributed profits or surplus from which taxable dividends might have been declared.

"4. Corporations a majority of whose stock is held by a family group or other small group of individuals, or by a trust or trusts for the benefit of such groups.

"5. Corporations the distributions of which, while exceeding 70 per cent of their earnings, appear to be inadequate when considered in conection with the nature of the business or the financial position of the corporation or corporations with accumulations of cash or other quick assets which appear to be beyond the reasonable needs of the business."

North American Net Equals $1.72 Share

NEW YORK (AP) — The North American Co., and subsidiaries, electric utilities companies reported consolidated net income for the 12 months ended June 30 of $17,375,732, or $1.72 a common share, compared with $16,212,549, or $1.68 a share, in the previous 12 months.

James F. Fogarty, President, said in his letter to stockholders the last nine months had shown "the favorable effect of better business conditions, chiefly as reflected in industrial activity," and added:

"For each month since last October, both electric revenues and output were above those for the corresponding month of the preceding year when business generally was at low levels, and were also somewhat above the figures for the period of high industrial activity two years earlier."

Mr. Fogarty said North American would transfer its interest in Wired Radio, Inc., to Associated Music Publishers, Inc., next April.

Nat'l Biscuit Shows Slight Decline in Quarter Net

NEW YORK (AP)—National Biscuit Co. reported net profit for the quarter ended June 30 of $2,885,263 after charges, equal after 7 per cent preferred dividend requirements to 39 cents a share on common stock.

This compared with $2,969,333, or 40 cents a common share in the preceding quarter and $2,984,565, also 40 cents a share, in the comparable 1938 quarter.

Crop Control Act Amendment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The national acreage allotment for wheat could not be less than 55,000,000 acres in any year under an amendment to the crop control act passed by the Senate and sent to the White House.

World Wheat Granaries Bulge And Subsidy Costs Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Curious things are happening in commodities. Foremost of course is the fact that the most important ones, the grains, are declining while the stock market has been advancing.

Commodities have been acting recently by groups. The metals have been firm to higher, led by copper and scrap steel; the tin buffer pool is actually getting off some tin at £230 a ton, the point where it's selling begins. Hides, the traditional stock market satellite, has been going up. Rubber has held steady despite expectations of a quota increase, realized this week when the IRRC increased the current quarter's quota to 60 per cent and raised the fourth quarter to the same level. Cotton is held firmly in line by the squeeze in free cotton caused by the Government's 11,000,000-bale holdings, and on announcement of the 1½ cent export subsidy, as suggested on this page on July 13, there was only a slight upward movement here and downward movement abroad, as the amount had been roughly anticipated in prices.

The grains, of course, are the bad boys of the commodity field. Corn is down 8 cents in a fortnight to a new low since 1933, and wheat is down 11 cents since the beginning of the month, of which 5 cents occurred the first two days of this week. Even this decline is not as bad as that in Liverpool, where world wheat prices have been all but demoralized. The spread between Chicago and Liverpool has widened some 30 cents in the last 12 months, which is approximately the amount of the average export subsidy which has been paid on roughly 100,000,000 bushels of American wheat.

The decline in world wheat seems to have a certain silver lining, in the sense that it seems to indicate an abatement of war fears, for wheat is a war baby. And it is not so bad for the British, world's heaviest importers and recently the beneficiaries of a very favorable cotton-rubber barter deal with us.

It seems the result of a bountiful statistical picture. Last year's world wheat crop was a record. This year the world crop will be down about 480,000,000 but the carry-over from last year is 600,000,000 higher than last year's carry-over from the previous year. The world's elevators are bulging. To put it another way, any two of the world's four principal wheat exporters could probably supply the market the four are aiming to get into this year.

Subsidy Cost Is Rising

Last week's estimates of 470,000,000 bushels for the Canadian crop now look a trifle excessive, but even at 450,000,000 bushels our northern neighbor will have a mountainous wheat export surplus. So will the Argentines. The Australians have to live, and we are apparently going to get in there with 100,000,000 bushels at any cost.

The cost per bushel of pushing our wheat abroad has been rising steadily and is now probably around 35 cents a bushel. With Liverpool selling around 47 cents and Chicago round 60 cents we aren't far from giving it away—or as Secretary Wallace once characterized such a program before he saw the light, ". . . giving away American soil fertility."

Our domestic wheat position is much like the world picture—we have a smaller crop this year but we haven't begun to work off last year's surplus. Visible supplies of the new crop coming on the market are enormous, in consequence, and nobody knows how much of this is moving into government loan and how much into the open market, but the open interest in Chicago is below the visible supply, which is unusual.

And Secretary Wallace has taken steps which indicate that this condition may be further aggravated in the coming crop year, for he has increased by 7,000,000 acres the next planting quota and raised the loan offer for 1939-1940 by five cents at Kansas City for No. 2 hard wheat to 77 cents. In consequence, guesses here are that against the 85,000,000 bushels of wheat that went into loan last year some 200,000,000 may go into loan next year.

The Bulging Granaries

The bulging granary picture is even worse in the case of corn. There also the carry-over is the trouble. This year's crop will be almost exactly the same as last year, around 2,550,000,000 bushels, but nobody knows what to do with the last year's left-over. Next Tuesday the loan expires on around 280,000,000 bushels of corn most of which farmers have been holding for the government on their own farms.

Now they need the space. The government will allow them six cents a bushel for storage, but this they don't think enough to justify building extra storage, which costs more nearly 20 cents a bushel. So the Department of Agriculture has actually in the last few days asked for bids on elevators to be constructed for the government to hold this corn.

The cotton and wheat programs are now taking closely analogous general outlines. In both, the government has now come to the point where it sets, in effect, minimum acreage as well as maximum. Last year the terms of the law in relation to the wheat market would have forced the Department of Agriculture to set a wheat acreage quota round 44,000,000 acres—a terrible cut, so Congress stepped in with a statutory minimum well above that.

Something the same has just occurred in cotton. Under the law the supplies are now so large that the AAA would have to set a quota next year to shoot at a production of something like 4,000,000 bales. So Congress has just sent to the President for signature a bill to prevent the AAA from setting a cotton acreage quota next year to make a crop less than about 10,000,000 bales. This means round 26,000,000 acres, which itself is near the low for the twentieth century.

A Further Parallel

A further parallel is in the loan policy. In cotton the loan is expected to be set high enough (perhaps round last year's 8.30 cents) to get in this coming year about as much as goes out. In fact, farmers will probably put several million bales more in than they take out; it will then be taken out via either an export-subsidy or an extension to cotton textiles of the domestic low-price or blue-and-orange FSCC relief distribution system, which has now been extended from Rochester to many other cities.

Thus more and more of both crops will go through the government's hands, for in wheat an intake into government loan of 200,000,000 bushels would be drained off only through export subsidy or some kind of domestic distribution subsidy. The whole thing looks essentially like the Farm Board story, except that the Farm Board accumulated wheat and cotton for several years, then gave it away either to the farmers or to the Red Cross, while under the new system the crops will be subsidized away either abroad or to public charity here. For another parallel, the crop insurance experiment is about to be extended to cotton, and in both wheat and cotton will be used as a bookkeeping explanation of part of the government's holdings.

There is also the faint chance that a tight spot situation may develop in wheat next year as it has in cotton this year due to the draining out from the free market into government loan of a large proportion of available supplies.

Harold Fleming

Auto Trade Needs Expected to Raise Steel Production

NEW YORK (AP)—The automobile industry is expected, the "Iron Age" said, to raise the rate of steel production well above this week's 60 per cent of capacity in the near future.

"The current date," said the journal, "is the highest since November, 1938, being well over this year's previous peak of 56 in March.

"Ingot production continues slightly ahead of orders and shipments in preparation for sudden demands from the automobile industry. Orders this month are running moderately ahead of those booked in June, though the past week's aggregate business was not quite as good as that of the week before.

"Previews of Packard and Studebaker cars, scheduled for early August, confirm expectations of an early beginning of the 1940 model season.

"Lettings of fabricated structural steel are running at a fairly steady volume, totaling upward of 19,000, about the same as in the previous week, while new projects out for bids amount to nearly 17,000 tons.

"The Iron Age steel scrap composite price has moved upward for the third consecutive week, having gained 9 cents to $15.13 because of a stronger market at Chicago."

Bond Maturities Total $62,585,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Corporate bond maturities during August will total $62,585,000, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York.

The number of bonds and notes making up this total is 39, of which 3 amount to $1,000,000 or more, as follows:

August 1
Atlanta Term. Co. 1st "A" 4s $1,000,000
Baltimore&Ohio R.R. 4½% Notes 50,000,000

August 15
Standard Invest Corp. Conv 5½s 2,839,000

July maturities amounted to $54,980,000 and the 30 issues and portions of issues falling due in September total $40,629,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG profits showing big Christmas Card values. 21-card "Blue Ribbon" assortment sells $1. Pays you 50c. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards. $5 for $1 up. No experience needed. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex, Dept. 1-E, Boston, Mass.

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational new Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21-Card Assortment at $1. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. E-24, New York.

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Big profits. Gift Wrapping. Religious. Etching boxes. 50 Personals. Request samples. DOERLA, Fitchburg S-62, Mass.

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DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

EXPERT FINISHING
One-day service. Rolls developed 16 Velox prints or 8 Velox prints, 2 enlargements 25c. EXPERT STUDIOS, Dept. 17, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

Tin Producers Hit Bolivia's Foreign Exchange Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Decree of entire state control of foreign exchange arising from tin, which accounts for three quarters of this country's exports, has brought forth a memorial of protest from 39 Bolivian and foreign producers to President Lieut.-Col. German Busch.

Modification of the decree was asked on the basis that its operation was economically impossible.

American, British, French and Chilean capitalists were associated with the appeal or protest. Signers of the memorial were especially bitter about the time limit of four months for ore buyers and exporters to liquidate their business, which is scheduled to become a State monopoly through the Mining Bank.

Producers' Position

The producers state that 100 per cent of the foreign exchange is never available in the country of origin because at least 20 per cent is dispersed in rail and steamship freights, insurance, brokerage and other charges. They point out that in Chile the American copper mining companies only return exchange sufficient to cover salaries and purchases within the country, while in Peru, the next mining country of importance, there is free exchange.

The producers' move occurred on the same day as a popular gathering of 100,000 in La Paz congratulated President Busch on his tin policy. The dictator, addressing the procession, said that past generations had given them their political independence and the present generation would achieve economic independence. His object was not to damage private enterprise but to see that this did not handicap the State.

No Diplomatic Protests

Other points he made were: The State offers full guarantees of individual rights so long as these are reconciled with collective requirements. Workers are requested to work harder and accept further discipline to secure greater production. Full co-operation is expected between State, Capital and Labor.

Following reports that the big tin producers would not export their stocks, the Government ordered, by decree, that the Mining Bank, now a State concern, take over all such supplies and export them.

So far there have been no diplomatic protests regarding the Busch decrees. There have been conversations, however. American, British and French capital are largely concerned, though Chile has a fair stake. About a dozen tin-mining companies, operating in Bolivia, were formed in Chile and several still retain their main offices in this country. Stock quotations have declined 40 per cent in value.

General Classified

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MORRISVILLE, N. Y., Rte. 29, 104 miles west of Albany. Thora Osland's tourist home. Modern conveniences. Swedish baskets, antiques; elevation 1600 ft.; no mosquitoes.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Avenue. The Ilkley —Cool spacious rooms nearly opp. The Mother Church; inner spring mattresses; near-by garage; desirable rest and study. MISS SLACK.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 32-25 169th Street—Entire floor; private home; 2 rooms, twin beds, $4.00; 2 rooms, double beds, $3.00; 2 baths, stall shower; breakfast served; garage. Ind. 3-3560.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Comfortable rooms for World's Fair visitors; 10-min. walk Fair entrance; space for cars; reasonable rates. RAMHORST, 60-14 136th St. (World's Fair Blvd.). Ind 3-3070.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-18 N. Hempstead Tpk.—3 bright, cheery rooms for over-night guests; private home, residential section; walking distance Fair. UTTLEY, Fl. 9-8982-R.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 137-34 Geranium Ave.—Unusual accommodations, private home, walking distance Fair; rooms with bath; quiet; garage; $1.50 up. GROWER. Ind. 3-8282.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y. (near Fair)—Modern, high-class private home; comfortable beds, tub, shower, kitchen privileges; parking; reasonable. The Woodford's, 84-01 96th St.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESLADIES who have sold direct to select clientele or lady who has social or club connections. Unusual Made-to-Measure Sportswear. Popular prices. Stunning materials and colors. Full or part time. Liberal comm., no exp. necessary. Write fully Ramsay Sportswear, 1331 E. 47th St., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-secretary; girl 25, private secretary past 5 years; position expires soon; can drive car; can go anywhere; references exchanged. Christian Scientists preferred. Box L-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Beautiful 21 card $1. assortment. Economy. Humorous. Etchings. Religious. Everydays. Gift Wrappings. Stationery. Good Profits. Request Samples. Heather Greetings. Dept. S47, Springfield, Mass.

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MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th). N. Y. C. TR 7-8198.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

ARE you planning to construct a new building, modernize or enlarge your property; 18 years' building experience is at your service. EMANUEL V. WILDMAN, PR 6-7382, 33 West 42nd, New York City.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture pianos, silver, works of art. WINOGRADE'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. GRamercy 5-5973.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man with book publishing experience will be given opportunity to learn paper manufacturing business and to become sales representative for paper mill specializing in manufacturing paper for book publishing industry. Write letter giving complete personal data. Please sell yourself in first letter. Write Box S-39, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WHITE woman as mother's helper; live in; own room. SMITH, Fl. 9-2744. (Yorkshire Apt.), 42-30 Kissena Blvd., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

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(Continued)

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LYNBROOK, L. I.—Clean rooms, $1.50 person; near World's Fair, out of city traffic, near beaches; meals optional. RED ROBIN, Merrick Road, LYN. 6346.

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SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

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WOMAN wishes position as COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER to child or adult. Write Box W-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Local Classified

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DODGE PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Haythorn Motors, Inc.
18 Main Street Tel. 1788
Washing Polishing Lubricating
24-Hour Service
AAA ALA

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R.W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
167 Main Street
SHOE REBUILDERS
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked

The Lou Berry Tea Room
is serving
delicious meals for 45c to 70c
at 109 College Street
(Just a Few Steps West of Main Street)

FARMERS
& MECHANICS
SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

McWITT
JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT—299 MAIN STREET

GULF **Hardware City Fuel Co.**
Latest lubrication equipment
Road Service on Tires and Batteries
102 West Main—Next to Post Office—Ph. 531
201 Elm—Cor. Seymour Ph. 607

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SYKES & LIBBY
INC.
Jewelers
Fine Watch Repairing
Our Specialty
808 CHAPEL STREET

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

Howards
CLEANERS

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Orange St., corner of Elm

Ann Allen
Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.)

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers *Silversmiths*
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, corner Temple

The John E. Bassett
& Co.
Y⁰ OLD⁰
HARD⁰WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Mary Lyons
Dresses, Suits, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed—Stored—Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUMMER SALE
Jantzen Swim Suits
20% DISCOUNT
Summer Dresses 3.95
Reg. 6.95 and 7.95
FRANKEL'S

Clearance Sale
on All Bathing Suits
A complete stock for selection
BALMER & FERRIS
21 Bank St., Tel. 4-0721 Stamford

FIRESTONE TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new retreading plant fully equipped to handle retreading and recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service Inc.
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

Annette
CORSETIÈRE
Many reductions at this time of the Year
115 Bedford Street Telephone 4-6022

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co.
129 ATLANTIC STREET

Downs Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electrical Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

PETRO
FUEL OILS—BURNERS
SERVICE
Petroleum Heat & Power Co.
SOUTHFIELD AVENUE

FOUR IN ONE SHOP
"One of Connecticut's largest and finest curtain, drapery, and upholstery shops."
Estimates submitted on all types of Interior Decoration.
120 Bedford Street Phone 4-4195
Stamford, Conn.

Take advantage of our new extended charge service
CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.
ESTABLISHED IN 1892

FUEL OILS
BURNERS — BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
485 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2111

JULY WHITE SALE
now in progress!
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St. Phone 3-3171

Semi-Annual
Furniture Close-Out Sale
WM. H. SCHAEFER
& SON INC.
370 West Main St.

All Roads Lead to
M. MOLTASCH & SON
278-280 Main St. Stamford
during July Clearance

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We have an interesting
BOYS' DEPARTMENT
Shirts, Slacks, Ties, Overalls
Handkerchiefs, Pajamas, Stockings
Our Usual Reasonable Prices

TIRES
Norwalk Tire & Battery Co.
356 East Main St.
James A. Millar Phone 3-5473

Exclusive for your vacation!
"Laura Lane" Slips
Three lengths—short, medium, tall
HOWLAND-HUGHES

If you
Use Perrys Service
for cleaning Summer Clothes
You'll see the difference
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

The Miller & Peck Co.
Special July Reductions
on all our
Summer Dresses
Come in and see these Extraordinary Values.

Leave cares behind! Let us redecorate your home while you enjoy your vacation.
Finlay & Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

ALLSTATE TIRES
CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES
for All Types of Cars
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND ST., WATERBURY CONN

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CALVERT 1080—1081
MACE PRODUCE CO.
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, EGGS
Seafoods in Season
LIVE and DRESSED POULTRY
20 MARKET PLACE *We Deliver*
Please mention the Moniter

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Barometers — Magnifiers
Binoculars — Opera Glasses
Field Glasses — Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

HERBERT'S BEAUTY SHOPPE

Specializing in Permanent Waving
$3.50 and $5.00
Any three items $1.00
215 Liberty Bldg. Plaza 4438

NECKTIES
HAND TAILORED WOOL LINED
Designed for Service
JANE WILKINS
3720 Hillsdale Rd. Forest 3638

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers

Be Ready to Save in our August Sale
of
FURS and FUR COATS
COTRELL AND LEONARD
For Outstanding Values in
• FURS •
472 Broadway

WHITNEYS
Buy Your Furs with Confidence at Whitneys
August Fur Sale now in Progress

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street
SUMMER SALES
with amazing values in I. MILLER, VITALITY, FOOT SAVERS, FLORSHEIM and other makes including children's shoes.

SISSON'S MONTH-END SALE
(JULY 28 AND 29)
A thrilling Friday and Saturday of Summer's best bargains throughout the store . . . and just when you want them most!
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

BETTER VALUES
throughout the store. July and August are clearance months for all summer merchandise.
Smart, thrifty people are buying now
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers

Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL 3252
WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meldrum Bros.
Del-Park Garage and Socony Service Stations
Mobilgas and Mobiloil
General Tires
Delco Batteries
Cars Waxed $1.99 Up
For Service Telephone
1432 DELAWARE AVE.
North of Delavan GR. 9763
2058 DELAWARE AVE.
At Amherst RI. 9764

Saving of 10% to 40%
Annual August Sale of FURNITURE
Rugs and Draperies
Deferred Payments
HENS & KELLY CO.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4570 Open Evenings

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking—Remodeling
Alterations
All Work Guaranteed
4th Floor Sally Building 510 Main St.
WA. 9753

EDWARDS
Where Your Dollar Goes Farther
KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
26 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

ELMIRA

For Good Ice Cream Sodas
Stop at

El-Bon Dairies
408½ WALNUT STREET
Dial 2-9033

HOUSEWORK IS PLAY
with an Easy Washer and Ironer, a Hoover Cleaner, and Mixmaster Mixers, and a Westinghouse Electric Stove.
WRIGHT ELECTRIC CO. 118 N. Main St.

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS
OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Mid Summer Shoe Sale
WOMEN'S $6.50
FOOT REST Shoes now $4.95
WOMEN'S $6.00
ENNA JETTICK Shoes now $3.95
WOMEN'S $5.00
ENNA JETTICK Shoes now $3.45
CHARLES BROOKINS
66 NORTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

HERRON'S—
Shoes for All the Family
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
138 E. State St. ITHACA, N. Y.

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment
Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

VACATION TIME
is the time for
Gulflex Lubrication
Gulf No-Noxethyl
Goodyear Tires and Batteries
at
SERVICENTER, INC.
Cayuga and Green Sts.

Mid-Summer Clearance
of Fine Furniture and Floor Coverings
Peck Furniture House, Inc.
51 years of service, 1888-1939
Central Ave., Cortland
State at Cayuga, Ithaca

JAMESTOWN

Now! Store-Wide
Summer Clearance
SALE
NELSON'S of Jamestown
106-110 E. 2nd St.

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
18 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

LARCHMONT

SILVER SERVICE STATION
Formerly with Librett's, Inc.
65 Boston Post Road
LUBRICATION TIRES
WASHING BATTERIES
Cars called for and delivered
TEL. LARCHMONT 1949

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

HENRY WICKS
Large, Full Ears
Home Grown Corn
Doz. **45c**
Fresh fruits and vegetables—Eggs
N. Grand Ave. Baldwin, L. I.
Tel. Baldwin 4204 Fidelina Blinn

Ernest, Your Hairdresser
SPECIAL
Oil Machineless Permanent
Complete $5.00
Baldwin Theatre Bldg., Baldwin, L. I.

SUPERIOR ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Residing
All Work Guaranteed
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
3 Elmwood St. Tel. Baldwin 5360

FAR ROCKAWAY

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
New Haven Avenue
"Ask about our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
Dress Up Your Home for Your World's Fair Guests
There is a Pilgrim Laundry service for renewing the appearance of everything in your home that can be laundered or dry-cleaned—curtains, drapes, rugs, fancy spreads, blankets, pillows and slip covers.
Pilgrim Laundry Serves Brooklyn, Queens and Nassau
1102 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
Brooklyn Ave., W. Hempstead, L. I.
Garden City 8881

CROCKER-EVANS
41-27 MAIN STREET Flushing 9-8056
for
RADIO
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
and
SERVICE

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Mirrors Venetian Blinds
Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

COAL FUEL OIL
BURNERS SERVICE
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.
82-17 Whitney Ave.
Newtown 9-5400 Elmhurst, N. Y.

The Smart Beauty Shop
Specialists in
Permanent Waving
Three 35c items for $1
42-22 Bowne St.
Ind. 3-6828

FOREST HILLS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863
10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

20 Years' Experience
All Branches
Beauty Culture

Licensed Natox Expert
Maycrest Beauty Shop
71-20 Austin Street Bou. 8-2929

FREEPORT

Carol Green's
FINAL CLEARANCE
of Bathing Suits, Beach and Sportswear
SAVE UP TO 50%
We carry sizes 14-20—38-48
60 So. Main St. Tel. Free. 6163

PHONE 4977 FREEPORT
GREASING 'EM HELPS
AND WE DO A GOOD JOB OF GREASING

SONNY'S SERVICE STATION
W. H. LANGE, Prop.
E. SUNRISE HWY and HENRY ST.
FREEPORT, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK
TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

Insurance
in all reliable companies
Are you properly covered? Information on your policies gladly furnished.
Monica R. Stevens
45 Middle Neck Road
G. N. 260 or 2691J

EMILIE'S BEAUTY SALON
Hair Stylist
Permanent Waving
113 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. G. N. 2821
Free parking in rear of building

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
6-8 p. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE NEXT PAGE

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air-Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

Redwood Lumber
Greenhouse Specialties
CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—Building Materials
Hempstead 3141 Floral Park 5618
Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hempstead Turnpike, near Nassau Blvd.

For Your Linoleum Needs
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
50 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers:
Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Sales Ford Service
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
FORD--LINCOLN ZEPHYR--MERCURY
WILFORD AUTO SALES, Inc.
Roosevelt Ave. at 81st St., Jackson Hghts.
PHONE HAVEMEYER 4-0641

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods
Come and Visit
HABERMAN'S
NEW MODERN STORE
8214 Roosevelt Ave.
HA. 4-8220 NE. 9-2447

SUPERIOR MARKET, Inc.
ARTHUR URNSTEIN, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Provisions
Modernized and Sanitary
Orders Promptly Delivered
82-18 Roosevelt Ave. HAV. 4-9718

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing
at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

Greater values than ever
Our 11th August Fur Sale
at our New Home
37-41 82 Street—NE. 9-5525
QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway. Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given
Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3164

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway
'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777 Second Street
"Ask about our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

MANHASSET

MANHASSET DELICATESSEN
INCORPORATED
HOME-COOKED FOOD
Chicken Pot Pies Our Specialty
Staples CATERING Delicacies
435 Plandome Road Opp. Theatre
PHONE MANHASSET 2188

CAMERA SUPPLIES
Finest Quality Developing, Printing and Enlarging
The Photography Shop
7 Hillside Ave., Opp. R. R. Station
Tel. Man. 540

BEAUTY STUDIO
Anthony & Jean
Manhasset 1040 481 Plandome Rd.

QUEENS VILLAGE

SCHARF HEATING AND APPLIANCE CORP
Taste Preserver
NORGE
Cold, Moist SYNCHRONIZER
ALLOWANCE ON YOUR OLD REFRIGERATOR
94-89 217 ST. Tel. Hollis 5-4680

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Rich. Hill. 2-4001

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

Established 20 Years Richmond Hill 2-5274
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
— Mallory Hats —
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA AND MYRTLE AVENUES

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

THE WORLD'S FAIR
offers many opportunities
Why not furnish that Spare Room and add to your income?
Use Our Budget Plan

CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
Furniture and Bedding
9206 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-1139

Bob W. Thompson, Inc.
LICENSED GENERAL ELECTRIC DEALER
Refrigerators—Ranges
Dishwashers—Disposalls
Washers and Ironers—Vacuum Cleaners
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
9606 JAMAICA AVE. Virginia 7-4429

Bathing Suits
Beachwear
Riding Togs
MARTEL'S
8503 Jamaica Avenue
3129 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN CO.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 a. m.-1 a. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. FILLING STATIONS
INC.
Mobilgas
South Park and Lincoln Avenues

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3737

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

Herman Brown
Men's Wear
Bathing Suits and Sportswear
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

ST. ALBANS

Bertha's Beauty Shoppe

Permanent Waving a Specialty
Beauty Culture in All its Branches
113-37 Farmers Ave. St. Albans, L. I.

MAMARONECK

When It's a Matter of Good Taste
Serve
Louis Sherry
ICE CREAM
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2800

OAKWOOD 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.
S. Z. SOLNICA
27-33 So. Sixth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine Farms
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

Moe Meyer Store

Millinery
87 Water St.
Newburgh N. Y.

Refresh with
C. F. S. MILK
Phone 2820 for a friendly service
210 Mill Street

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Can Save $1.00
PER TON ON OUR "ONE-QUALITY" NUROCO CONE CLEANED ANTHRACITE BY FILLING YOUR BIN NOW AT THE SUMMER PRICE.
The quality of our coal never changes but the price is lower in the summer when the demand is less.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle
"Same Address Since 1861"

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

FOR SERVICE CALL N. R. 9306 "FOR QUICK STARTS AND SURE STOPS"
MacDONALD & WILLIAMS
Texaco Certified Service Station
83 Huguenot St. Cor. Echo Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

RUBY LANE STORES
Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
NEW ROCHELLE 2711
550 Main Street New Rochelle

INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS
CHARLES
New Rochelle 7619
24 Division St.
New Rochelle

Store Wide Clearance
10% to 40% Reductions
CORSETS GLOVES HOSIERY
SPORTSWEAR DRESSES
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 Main St. (Kresge Bldg.)

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sterling Palace Garage
SOCONY
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

THERESA BEAUTY SHOP
Conservative in Clientele . . . but Modern in Workmanship
Harper Service Given
1 DeKalb Ave. Albee Theatre Bldg.
Room 417 TRiangle 5-6926

SUMMER CLOTHES
BEAUTIFULLY CLEANED
or LAUNDERED
Mail Orders attended to
UNIT SYSTEM LAUNDRY CORP.
866 DeKalb Avenue NEvins 8-6100

Prepare your car for Spring Driving
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Conscientious Repair Work
CATON SERVICENTER
Caton and Coney Island Aves.
WIndsor 8-8829

MOVING and STORAGE
Local and Long Distance
Est. 1874
L. CURTH & SONS
244-250 Marion St. GLenmore 2-2040
Insured Carriers

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

DALES
for Distinctive Men's Wear
930 FLATBUSH AVE. BU. 4-8804

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BARBER SERVICE
as
The Barclay Hotel Barber Shop
111 East 48th St. WI. 2-5900

PELHAM

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
You can take it with you! A Pel-Mel Permanent Wave for your vacation will give you many additional carefree hours.
133 WOLF'S LANE
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 1130

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

Furniture Cleaning a Speciality
Reweaving on Cloth and Silks
BEACON CLEANERS
116 Fifth Ave. Tel. Pel. 3173

PEEKSKILL

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

PORT CHESTER

ROYAL SCARLET STORES
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent St. Free Delivery
Tel. 1767

NORGE
LOW-TEMP
Rollator Refrigeration
More power—more electric cold—more economy
FRANK L. ROCKEY
129-131 No. Main Street

THUR RAY
The New Cool Permanent that Lasts
Richard's Hair Dressing
204 Westchester Ave Phone 346

Smart Daytime
Dresses and Ensembles
We also feature smartly styled hats.
HATS from $1.45
DRESSES from $2.95
LILLIAN SHOP
227 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

Our Only Sale
of the Famous
NELLY DON DRESSES
Now $2 to $6.50
Were $4 to $11
Stregers Emerson Co.
107 NORTH MAIN

POUGHKEEPSIE

Things Have Happened to Furs and LUCKEY'S AUGUST SALE of FURS
Offers you a complete fashion and value story on the highlights of the new season.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

E. G. Hubbard
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Distributor
Tydol Gasoline
Veedol Oils and Lubricants
U. S. Tires and Batteries
Courteous and Efficient Service Every Hour, Every Day, Every Way
Hubbard's Tydol Service Stations
On main routes to the World's Fair

COURTNEY'S LAUNDRY
Will Appreciate Your Patronage
26-28 Catharine Street Phone 770
"A Service for Every Purse"
Laundry Called For and Delivered

ARTCRAFT PRESS
PAUL E. HANKINSON, Prop.
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
22 Barclay St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ROCHESTER

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311
9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver. Culver 451-452

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
Low Spring Prices
'blue coal'—COKE
OIL
270 LYELL AVE. MAIN 18

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25
GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

FRANK & SCHULZ
BARBER SHOP
Fourth Floor, Temple Building
Your patronage slips are appreciated.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
Recommended by
DUNCAN HINES'
Adventures in Good Eating
Closed Sundays during July and August

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

Real Estate and Insurance
Sales—Rentals Fire—Automobile
SUZANNE GEDNEY
19 Purchase St. Phone Rye 671

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

For Your Printing
PRINTER WICK
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
Telephone 2222

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

NEILSEN'S
Ice Cream — Fine Candy
67 GARTH ROAD
Other Stores in Bronxville, New Rochelle, and Port Chester

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 5900—W. P. 5808

SCHENECTADY

ENNA JETTICK
$5 to $6
You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Barney's FURNITURE
Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS — TOYS — GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Meats—Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

TROY

The Willow Tea Room
DINNERS, LUNCHES
Private Parties of All Descriptions
Sunday Dinners a Speciality
Chicken, Chops, Steaks
Hot Waffles and Maple Syrup
TEL. NORTH 868

THE PARK MARKET
Store of Quality Meats
Groceries and Vegetables
Free delivery anywhere
Phone Troy 1807 338 Congress St.

UTICA

SELECT QUALITY FURS
Be sure when you're ready to choose your fur coat, to come to a store whose knowledge of fine furs makes it the best place to buy—whose integrity makes shopping there a guarantee of satisfaction. Remember, it's not only when you buy furs that's important—it's WHERE.
J. B. WELLS & SON CO.

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

Complete Car Service
Tires—Batteries
Brakes—Lubrication
Washing—Auto Supplies
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts. Utica

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 36 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

LUGGAGE
Leather Goods Handbags
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

"LYNN" HOT STREAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates Without Obligation
Service on All Makes
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

Shop at the
Sanitary Super Market
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street Tel. 4 5139

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

FOR GOOD ROADS and SAFETY Use The Famous TRENTON LIMESTONE
Crushed in All Sizes for Every Purpose. AGRICULTURE LIME — For Better Crops.
L. & M. STONE CO.
Quarry Prospect, N. Y. Quarry Phone Barneveld 11 Night Phone Barneveld 29F22
Office: 405 Mayro Bldg. Utica Phone 4-2318

WATERTOWN

WELCOME HOME BARGAINS
Celebrating Old Home Week with a series of midsummer sale events — seasonable merchandise marked at "old time" bargain prices.
Empsall's
G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587, 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE INVITE

Monitor readers of Westchester to our new spacious Beauty Salon.
We have been serving Monitor readers for eight years in our FIFTH AVE. Studio.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 MAMARONECK AVENUE
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 1517

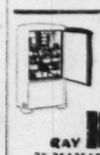
ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
CONCENTRATOR RANGES
AUTOBILT WASHERS
DUOTROL IRONERS
OIL BURNERS
Also complete 24-hour service on all makes of refrigerators.
CENTRAL REFRIGERATION CO., Inc.
83 West Post Road Phone W. P. 1034

FLORENTZ PHARMACY
Toiletries—Cosmetics
Excellent
Soda Luncheonette
37 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 6550

White Plains Produce Market
Grocers and Fruiterers
Imported Table Delicacies
MEATS—FISH—VEGETABLES
Prompt Delivery 23 Grove Street
Free Parking Tel. W. P. 3130—7707

SAFANDA'S
Delicatessen
Imported and Domestic Groceries
Open on Sundays 4-7:30
341 Mamaroneck Ave., Tel. W. P. 5651



$9.50 for your ice box
Celebrating 25th Year
KELVINATOR
Large 6 Cu. Ft. Model
$140
Pay only $3.50 Monthly
RAY KLINE INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 2012

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones: W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

YONKERS

"LOVELINESS FOR EVERY WOMAN"
DE ROBERTS
Beauticians and Cosmetologists
Experts in Permanent Waving
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 Main St. Tel. Yon. 6438

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 6540-6541
52 Lawrence Street

Quality Food at Lowest Prices
Yonkers Leading Dairy
473 So. Broadway Tel. Yonkers 9155

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

A Grand Lady

Martha Washington was always a simple, dignified woman, as those who knew her frequently testified.

Once during the Revolution, when Mrs. Washington was in the field with her illustrious husband, a group of ladies from Morristown decided to pay her a call. Hearing that the general's wife was a very grand lady, they attired themselves in their best—elegant silks and satins and "all the trimmings."

Martha Washington, a half-knit sock in her hand, greeted her guests graciously. She wore a plain homespun dress and a checked apron! After the usual greetings, she resumed her knitting.

"Imagine our chagrin," explained one of the visitors later. "There we were without a stitch of work, and sitting in state, while General Washington's lady went calmly about her task—knitting socks for the soldiers!"

Arabian Proverbs

If the camel once gets his nose in the tent, his body will soon follow.

Advice given in the midst of a crowd is loathsome.

A wise man, associating with the vicious, becomes an idiot; a dog, traveling with good men, becomes a rational being.

There are none so blind as they who willfully shut their eyes.

If you can't take something by the head, take it by the tail.

The habitation of danger is on the borders of security.

Pitch him into the Nile and he will come up with a fish in his mouth.

A Verse for Today . . .

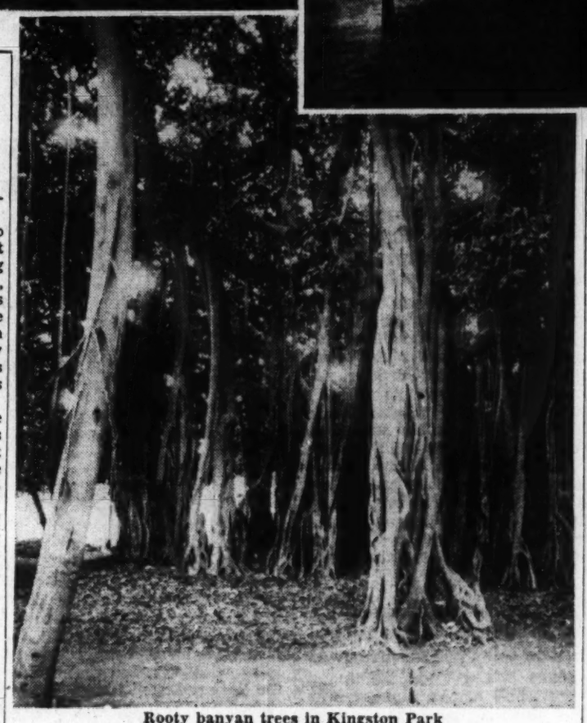
When men are cast down, then thou shalt say, There is lifting up; and he shall save the humble person. — JOB. 22:29.

Here and There in Jamaica With a Member of the Monitor Camera Club

Monitor Camera Club from Alfred Elden, Portland, Maine

Natives going to market at Kingston.

Washday at White River, St. Anns.



Rooty banyan trees in Kingston Park

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Orchids Are So Expensive?

The orchids which your florist may offer at as much as $15 a flower may have been imported from Central America, the East Indies, the Philippines, or Australia; or they may have been raised in a hothouse near your home—one in which the heat and moisture of their native tropic forests are artificially reproduced and maintained.

Gathering orchids in steam-drenched jungles is no slight task. Although there are some orchids which grow in the earth, the tropical orchids are commonly epiphytes; that is, they live on the outside of trees, but are not parasites. They do no harm to their host, for they do not take food or

water from the tree, but only obtain minerals from the decaying bark. They send out long, spongy roots which obtain water and minerals by condensing the moisture in the air.

Since the trees on which the orchids grow may be 6 feet in diameter, and correspondingly high, and may also be infested by snakes and biting varieties of ants, the orchid collector needs to exercise plenty of persistence and ingenuity before he can lay his hands on the prized specimen.

Nor is the raising of orchids in a hothouse an altogether simple matter. If the orchid is to thrive and bloom away from its native steamy tropic jungles, it is said to require more expert and constant attention than does any other cultivated plant.

Orchid seeds are so minute as to resemble very fine dust, and great care must be taken in planting them. After the seeds are planted, under a glass jar, if the conditions of moisture and temperature are kept right, the seeds will sprout in about a year and a half. Then they require as much as 10 or 12 years of expert care before the plants reward the owner with a bloom.

Wild orchids were known to the herbalists of Europe as early as the sixteenth century, and the first attempts at the cultivation of the plant took place early in the eighteenth century. There are now more than 16,000 known species of orchids, and more species annually are being discovered, or are produced by cross-breeding.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Brevities

Washington Post: "Space is limited," declares Einstein. Shucks, that's no news; editors have been telling us that for years.

Portland Oregonian: A novelist who got an entirely new plot from the stage adaptation of one of his novels can hardly wait for it to be filmed, to get a third.

Detroit News: It was an old editor of ours who ordered, "Hereafter no ships are to 'limp' into Boston harbor through the columns of this newspaper." But we see it's still going on.

Peace Point

The world has not yet recovered from the effects of the last carnage, which in each and every country decimated my generation. The greatest success that any government could achieve for its own national policy would be nothing in comparison with the triumph of having contributed to save humanity from the terrible fate that threatens it today.—Duke of Windsor.

In Lighter Vein

Write Your Own Caption

Sign on a theater marquee: "Only Angels Have Wings—and—Donald Duck." — Milwaukee Journal.

Paging

A page-boy passed through the lobby of the exclusive hotel.

"Young man," remonstrated the manager, sternly, "you should know that it is against the rules of this hotel for an employee to whistle while on duty."

"I'm not whistling, sir," replied the employee. "I'm paging somebody's dog.—Tit-Bits.

Ahem!

Two men, both noted for their caution when it came to money, met on the street.

"Well, well," said one, "fancy running into you like this. I was just looking for someone to lend me ten dollars."

"Is that so?" replied the other. "Well, it's a nice day for it."

Accommodating

Shyly she presented the bank teller with a crossed check for payment.

"I'm sorry, Miss!" he said, politely, "but I cannot cash this across the counter."

"Oh, never mind," she said, with an engaging smile. "I'll come round your side." — Australian Women's Weekly.

Right

"Why, I doubt if you know the difference between a camel and a dromedary," said the zoology teacher.

"Humph!" replied the youth.

His First Job

Father (to accepted suitor for his daughter's hand: "Now that you're practically one of the family I wonder if you'd go downstairs and give the cook notice?"

"Quite a hazard you got there, pal!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'So Shine'

San Diego, Calif.

A dense fog had swept in suddenly from the Pacific, obliterating all landmarks, and imperiling a number of airplanes here. Some had been able to reach the landing field at once, but others remained aloft.

A call was sent out by radio for all automobile owners to drive to a landing field outside the city. They were lined up around the field, 2,500 in number; then the order was given, "All lights on!"

With the help of a transport pilot who had gone aloft, and with this bright destination to fly toward, the planes made a safe landing. Influence united for a purpose brought them to port.

Odds and Ends

From Hay to Milk

Sixty per cent of the food eaten by a good cow turns into milk.

The Labor Counts Too

A 10-cent loaf of bread may contain less than 2 cents' worth of wheat, and a dollar shirt less than 20 cents' worth of cotton.

Wednesday at 9 a. m.

The day of the week has a lot to do with getting married in the Netherlands. There are different prices for different days: Mondays cost 75 florin; Tuesdays, 100; Wednesdays at 9 a. m., free, later in the day in groups, 7.50 florin, and, individually, 15; Thursdays is another 100 florin day; but on Friday it is possible to be married in groups for 12.50 florins each. Saturdays cost 75 florin.

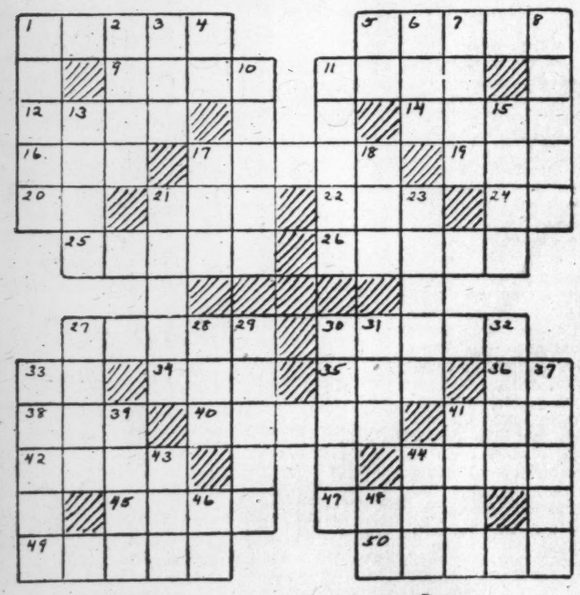
Daily Quotation

THERE is nothing so well worth doing as making children happy.

—BISHOP OF BRISTOL

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where is Paoning?
8—What do you call light straw from lower portion of wheat stalks?
9—What is a city of Bulgaria on the Danube?
11—One who foresees events is what?
12—What was an ancient city of lower Egypt?
14—Who was an English essayist and humorist?
16—What is a flower not yet fully opened?
17—Who was one of David's guard?
19—What place is mentioned only in II Sam. 21:18, 19?
20—Exists
21—What is cry or call of doves?
22—Where is Klamath Falls (abbr.)?
24—Ah!
25—What is either of two large African antelopes?
26—What was one of towns on boundary of Naphtali?
27—If you visited Navarino, whom would you see (sing.)?
30—High-cut shoes are what?
33—What is an important dialect of Koi language?
34—Scott wrote "The —— of the Last Minstrel."
35—What river rises in Switzerland and flows to the Danube?
36—Ferrara, Italy, is near what river?
38—The sambar is what?
40—What is a river of northern Sweden?
41—Who was son of Haran?
42—Entrance to a mine is what?
44—What do you call glove worn by a catcher in baseball?
45—Who was the father of Eleazar?
47—What river of England flows to Severn River?
49—"—— maketh waste."
50—What mammal is of a tawny color transversely striped with black?

Down

1—Who was daughter of Zur?
2—Mehujael was son of whom?
3—What is a cape of southwestern Morocco?
4—What was a weight used by ancient Romans?
5—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
6—What is a snakelike fish?
7—What is a heavy harrow for breaking up ground?
8—What is name of a city of Montana?
10—Who was father of Hanniel of tribe of Manasseh?
11—Who was son of Mattathias?
13—What river of England flows to Humber River?
15—Who was progenitor of Moabites?
17—What was relationship of Machir to Manasseh?
18—What is a measure of 100 square meters?
21—What animal was early known to Egyptians?
23—What was most northerly of five towns belonging to lords of Philistines?
27—Havilah, Sheba, and Ophir produced what metal?
28—Would you row don, or eat ikra.
29—What is a manufacturing city of Japan?
30—Who was one of descendants of Saul?
31—How many chapters in Book of Jude?
32—What is a small food fish of Atlantic coast of U. S.?
33—What is the poverty plant?
37——— Tail Lake is in Minnesota.
39—Young goats are what?
41—What is a large marine fish of northern Europe and Greenland?
43—Small child is what?
44—What is name of group of tribes of primitive culture between Mekong River and coast of Annam?
46—What is a prefix meaning "down"?
48—Green Mountains are chiefly in what State (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Discovered*

By LE PELLEY

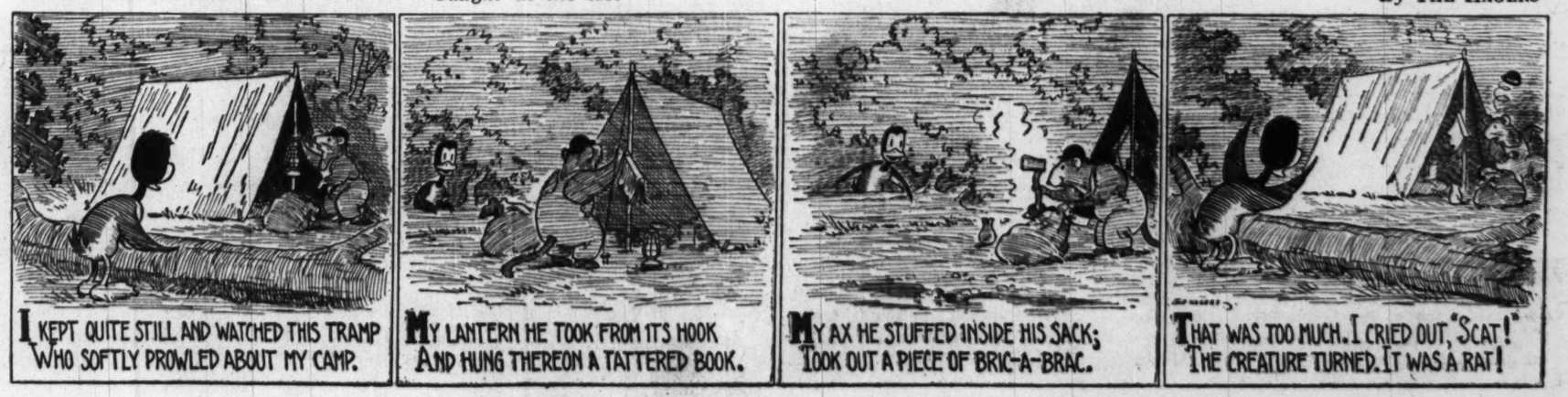
SHH — I SEE STICKY. LOOK HE'S GOING TO THAT OLD MILL
AND HE HAS THAT SATCHEL WITH HIM
TUBBY AND BUDDY — IN SEARCH OF THEIR SILVER CUP — FIND STICKY STANLEY IN INDIAN SWAMP ....
"LEAVE IT ON THE DOORSTEP OF THE OLD MILL" .... THAT'S WHAT HE SAID —
SEEMS AN ODD PLACE TO LEAVE SOMETHING VALUABLE, BUT ORDERS ARE ORDERS !
DUNGEONS AND BLUDGEONS — DID I SEE TUBBY BEHIND THAT ROCK ?! I MUST GET BACK THAT SATCHEL !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Fun at Jones' Beach*

Ricca and the Boss played ball at Jones Beach yesterday—
I was the official ball chaser—
As Ricca missed the ball most of the time, I was kept pretty busy—
And sometimes it was unexpectedly exciting —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Caught in the Act*

By THE HAGERS


I KEPT QUITE STILL AND WATCHED THIS TRAMP WHO SOFTLY PROWLED ABOUT MY CAMP.
MY LANTERN HE TOOK FROM ITS HOOK AND HUNG THEREON A TATTERED BOOK.
MY AX HE STUFFED INSIDE HIS SACK; TOOK OUT A PIECE OF BRIC-A-BRAC.
THAT WAS TOO MUCH. I CRIED OUT, "SCAT!" THE CREATURE TURNED. IT WAS A RAT!

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Editorials

Where the Axis Rubs

Whether the Italian Government does not sense a serious increase of discontent among Italians over the subordinate role thrust on Italy by its Axis partner is a question made pertinent by at least three developments within the last few weeks.

The first of these was the suddenly vigorous measures — made mysterious by orders to foreigners to leave the Bolzano region of the South Tyrol—to de-Germanize that territory once and for all, even by uprooting tens of thousands of Germanic peasants from a homeland they had known for centuries.

The second was Premier Mussolini's new edict aiming at the breaking up of large Sicilian estates, these to be parceled out to small Italian farmers.

The third is the incensed reaction of the State-controlled and State-prompted Italian press to reports published abroad of a new agreement between Italy and Germany concerning the once Austro-Hungarian, now Italian, port of Trieste on the Adriatic Sea.

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It is some months since a joke was reported going the rounds in Rome to the effect that Germany had long since fulfilled its colonial ambitions, the point being that it "had now obtained Italy." Such grim light-heartedness was a tribute to the Italian sense of humor. But is the light-heartedness lasting?

If Germany has "now obtained Italy," Italy has shown a sudden spurt of determination nevertheless to obtain South Tyrol sans any further question about the German minority there. The German-Italian agreement which made this possible was years ago foreseen by Reichsführer Hitler as one of the possible sacrifices Germany might have to make along its road to power.

Why did Italy choose this particular moment, when German-Italian understanding is advertised to the world as without blemish, to undertake a move which must have been distasteful to Berlin?

And why did Il Duce choose as the right time to start a new project of land reform within Italy a period in which European uncertainties would seem to require a maximum of stability in Italian internal affairs?

Why the extreme sensitiveness of the Italian press over reports of German negotiations for advantages in Trieste when Trieste needs German traffic to take the place of that of vanished Austria and Czechoslovakia, and Germany can with profit use shorter routes from its newly acquired territories into the Adriatic instead of shipping goods through strictly German ports?

* * *

The answer to all these questions may well be the same: that Italy has become sensitive about its relationship with Germany. In the Tyrol the Italian Government is evidently bent on proving its political equality with the big neighbor on its northern doorstep. In Sicily Il Duce returns to a field of more spectacular triumphs than he has won in collaboration with Germany, namely, that of internal social reform; in this role Il Duce may continue to be completely a hero in his countrymen's eyes. In Trieste there must be a business revival, but it must not be bought at the price of further Italian prestige, especially as this prestige is touched by Italy's relationship with Germany.

The fanciful solution of Germany's colonial aims which so delighted Roman wags a while ago has apparently ceased to be a good joke in Italy.

Amazing!

One of the amazing things at the New York Fair comes under the heading of the World of Tomorrow, and specifically it is frying eggs on a cool stove. The World of Tomorrow claims that a person may sit on this stove and read a book, while the eggs are frying in a pan on his lap. No wonder some visitors gaze at the World of Tomorrow with misgivings, and a lifted eyebrow. This picture of things to come—especially frying eggs in one's lap—not unnaturally leaves some people cold. It may even renew their appreciation of the world of today.

It is unlikely, say astronomers, that men exist on Mars. To do so, it is pointed out, a man would have to be of a type accustomed to strenuous living and capable of withstanding terrible extremes in temperature. Something like a New England farmer.

Symbolic Mars

Proximity of the planet Mars—astronomers say it is a mere 36,000,000 miles from Earth at the moment—has suggested to many the proximity of that other Mars who typifies the awfulness of war.

The planet has not been so close for many a year, while war has seemed of late months to be very near indeed. But a world-wide war has nonetheless been avoided. Mars has been near—but not actually and completely at home on the Earth. May war's threat retreat into the shadow of the past as the planet recedes from its present proximity to the Earth!

But what is it that will really drive Mars from the Earth? Not merely the passage of time. Nor the unfaltering revolutions of the planets in their courses. War must be thought before it is waged. When war-making qualities of thought—brutality, hate, and fear—are dissolved by the recognition of man's true nature and spiritual brotherhood, war and the threat of war—be it economic or military—will have been permanently banished from Earth. The problem of war is solved—dissolved—by brotherly love applied to individuals, nations, and races.

Rain

Even the world's natural splendors—those that never needed a dictator to design, or a crowd to gape—would soon become trying but for the modest gray-greens of duller hours. "Peace, as leafy trees are peaceful when rain bends down the bough," tells us that which we all sense, though we may not say it so well.

It takes only a succession of afternoons brazed by a July sun to draw out the full flavor of such a line, make us aware of an unsuspected depth of realism in it. Rain, and the peace that comes sometimes all unnoticed with it, is too much taken for granted.

"When the heaven is shut up," says the Old Testament, "and there is no rain." When the feelings are shut up, they most need the refreshing influences that are distilled into rain.

The thoughtless may waste rainy days wishing for sunny hours. But the wise know they can well use part of any sunny afternoon thinking of rainy things: of leaves cool with the clear drops on them, grasses hung with little spheres of light; of the treasure-weighted bough, the patch of contemplative sky mirrored in a roadway pool, the maple-leaf stencilled on a sidewalk by a sudden downpour; of the soft scraps of the very sky that brush the out-of-doors adventurer's face.

The limbs may travel most readily in sunny weather, but the thought goes abroad as contentedly when skies are gray, asking no wings; preferring the locomotion of the rain's "innumerable feet."

Bomb Outrages

Speedy enactment of special legislation by the British Parliament is in process as a result of the continued bomb outrages attributed to the I. R. A. (Irish Republican Army). Whatever reservations Labor may have had regarding the provisions of the bill which permit search without warning, they have apparently been laid aside in the national interest. The bill provides, among other things, for deportation and for the barring of entry to suspected persons from Ireland.

The bombings go back to last January when a handful of men in Southern Ireland—not connected with the Governnment, for the Government has pronounced the I. R. A. illegal—issued a demand for the withdrawal of British troops, and a "declaration of abdication." The demand was ignored.

It is one of the hopeful signs in the situation that the British Government has taken a firm and deliberate stand. Any mention even of negotiations for abolition of Partition would, in the circumstances, have been regarded by Northern Ireland as a surrender to force. Much as unity of the North and South may be desired by the I. R. A., it is not to be achieved by criminal acts.

Nor is the relationship of the North with England to be so altered. On this Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Home Minister, has been quite specific. "The position of His Majesty's Government in relation to Northern Ireland," he says, "has been made clear on many occasions, and cannot be affected by the commission of criminal outrages under the name of reprisals." No more reassuring words could be given. The stern measures which are about to follow find a hopeful parallel in the special powers which have proved so effective in maintaining law in Ulster.

The Bookshelf

Survey After Munich

The human element has little part in the game of world politics that Graham Hutton presents for our consideration. Human beings figure in it merely as a helpless mass, obeying the voice of their respective leaders, who in turn are governed by mountains, rivers, railroads, economic structure, and other potent considerations. Should Europe in the near future witness an upsurge of exasperated humanity—in Britain, France, German Bohemia, or elsewhere—the author might find his game thrown all awry. But if power politics follows its appointed course, as it did throughout 1938, then Mr. Hutton's deep knowledge of the rules that govern it should make his SURVEY AFTER MUNICH (Boston: Little Brown. $2.50) an eminently useful and effective guide to the changes in store for the distressed Continent.

Mr. Hutton suffers from the disadvantage common to all political writers in these fast changing times—the scene begins to change almost before the book has reached the printer's hands. Hungarian occupation of Ruthenia and the British Government's apparent swing over from appeasement to a peace front modify, though they do not vitiate, the conclusions drawn by the author.

* * *

Of the major moves to be expected from Germany, Mr. Hutton sees Danubia as the main goal. Should the Reich enter upon the scheme in its most ambitious form, it will need the close co-operation of Italy. To insure this, it will require more than the single Brenner Pass railway link with Italy; it may be expected to demand the addition of the Simplon and the St. Gotthard routes—both passing through Switzerland. Switzerland, therefore, is marked as a danger point.

In Danubia itself, the use of one stretch of railroad would be vital to any scheme of expansion southeastward—that is the Magyar State Railway through Hungary connecting with the Czech, Slovak, and Polish systems to the North and Yugoslav system to the South. If Germany obtained the use of the Magyar line, it could transport an army to the flank of both Yugoslavia and Poland.

* * *

Mr. Hutton believes that Germany can overrun Danubia if it wishes. But the moment it does so he sees ahead a struggle with economic factors that will test the utmost ingenuity of Berlin's empire builders. The troubles have already begun with the conquered Czechoslovakia. The Czechs had obtained a substantial amount of their raw materials from abroad, which supply has been cut off since German occupation. The same situation in regard to raw materials would obtain in Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and the rest of Danubia, for the small nations are buying about 50 per cent of their raw materials from Germany.

Since Germany cannot hope to supply 100 per cent of their needs in this respect, the sudden extension of the German empire to Danubia would be accompanied by such a demand for raw materials that the whole economic structure would be threatened with collapse. It could be propped up only by an enormous "trade offensive" to force exports abroad, backed by unlimited supplies of capital. The great obstacle to such a campaign so far, Mr. Hutton rightly points out, has been, not encirclement or the hostility of foreign nations, but Germany's own hidebound internal economy.

Mr. Hutton's latest work on this subject, like his previous efforts, is successful in clarifying the subject without the danger of oversimplification.

H. J. S.

Home Town Boy Who Didn't Make Good

MARS
ALL RIGHT-NOW-THERE'S YOUR OLD HOME COMING THIS WAY — IT'LL NEVER BE ANY NEARER- SO GET READY TO JUMP FOR IT. PERHAPS THEY CAN USE YOU — WE DON'T WANT YOU HERE.
WAR

Boarding Party Down the Bay

It's a long time since I took what is known as a boat ride, meaning a little trip around the harbor of New York. The last time, as I remember it, was a blizzardly January night when, at 11:30, everyone got unaccountably restless, and someone came forth with, "I'll tell you what—let's take the ferry to Staten Island." There is a word, known to the vernacular of the last few years. That word is "wacky." It describes the idea perfectly, and the manner in which we fell in with it. The ferry to Staten Island at 11:30 at night in a blizzard, indeed!

We pelted out of the house, everyone equipped with an extra muffler or two. "It'll be cold," said someone superfluously. "But there's a wonderful hot dog cart over there—if I can remember what street it's on."

To tell you the truth it wasn't a bad trip—not after we got started and really under way. The harbor looked like a German Christmas card—in the old days, when the Germans had time to make beautiful tinsel'y Christmas cards, that is. We could persuade ourselves we were asail on a legendary sea, bound for a legendary port and that, all about us, in the swirling snow, and the wind and the sea spray, there were galleons, sailing, sailing, sailing—

But, as I say, this boat ride was different.

To begin with it was six o'clock of a July Sunday morning. "We know you wouldn't mind meeting a boy who is coming over from England to visit us," a letter said. Nobody seemed to know that you don't just dash off down the bay and meet people in incoming ships, casually, as if you were meeting someone at a subway station. There was the business of a pass which took a bit of handling. There were various other small contretemps, as for instance the moment when the lynx-eyed official discovered that the pass had expired three weeks ago and said, "No good on this boat. Trouble is, it's no good on this date. Sorry."

There is a sentence. "The Marines have landed and the situation is well in hand." Figuratively speaking we called out our Marines and, if it was not as easy as it sounds, we got the situation—well, sufficiently in hand.

We knew there were going to be refugees in the incoming ship, but the boat ride down the harbor to meet the ship made Europe and her disorders and cruelties and senseless animosities seem very far away.

At seven o'clock that Sabbath morning we were on the cutter, prancing along over the broad swells of the harbor waters, everything was so pale green and sky blue and gold and peaceful.

Astern the Immigration and Customs men were knocking each other more nearly awake with bits of wit that made you think, somehow, of the play of St. Bernard puppies with enormous feet. Amazing, what they found to spar about. "I've got the good ship, this morning!" one bragged. "It's got a Lord Mayor of somewhere-or-other on. You guys have only got—" He stopped, not seeming to know what uninteresting human cargo was aboard the other ship.

"Well, we'll all have enough and to share tomorrow, when the Mary comes in" They don't bother to call her the Queen Mary on the cutter, it seems.

"My wife had blueberry muffins for breakfast and I turned 'em down; can you imagine that?" sighed another.

We bowled along over the water. The sky was dazzling bright. The fabled New York skyline shone in the sun. A few little harbor craft tooted their whistles. A string of barges galumphed along through the choppy waters, with a couple of bargemen wigwagging from the rail. "Where yuh goin'?" one of them sang out aimlessly, as if perhaps we could be off to Cathay or India's coral strands.

"Thar she blows!" yipped a cub reporter, aboard evidently because his superior was willing to take the morning to sleep.

A few hundred yards apart two ships loomed. Streaks of rust color marred their hulls. People waved from the rails and you thought you heard faint calls but you weren't quite sure.

"Well, back to the mines," quoth the cub glibly and scrambled up the little ladder ahead of the Immigration men. The cutter swung around and scooted up alongside the liner. People looked down from a height. A cook stuck his head out of a port, grinning. A cabin boy made a Cockney exclamation. "How're you, gents?" a seaman said, handling ropes and steadying a little bridge business. "Be glad it isn't the Normandie and you shinny up a mile in the air," someone said, idly.

The night we went to Staten Island on the ferry, when we got there we whopped up from the ferry slip into the fringe of the town, and banged into the hot dog cart, clamoring for something to eat. Now we were hungry, and it was half past seven Sunday morning, and July, and we might get something to eat on the liner and we might not. It didn't seem to matter. Now that we had negotiated the dreary business of getting up and out in time to catch a seven o'clock cutter it seemed rather nice. Quiet, and peaceful, and pleasant in the bay.

An elderly refugee, a patriarchal figure with a long beard and sad, disillusioned eyes, dressed in strange, shabby clothes, paused to watch us as we came out up on a deck.

Somehow, looking at him, thinking whence he must have come, how, why, it didn't seem very important whether we got anything to eat, going up the bay, or not. We were only glad that it was a nice day when he sailed into New York harbor, and not windy and snowy and cold, like the night we went to Staten Island for fun. For a nice warm sunny day seemed so little for the refugee to have.

JANET MABIE

North . . South . . East . . West

The South's New Horizon

By Frank L. Perrin

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

With potential natural assets as rich as those of any of her sister states, North or South, Arkansas is awakening to a realization of the possibility of their greater use and profit. Its constant rivers await the coming of the engineer equipped to harness the latent energy which will one day turn the wheels and spindles of mills and factories. One half the public money which has been all but wasted in attempting to impound the scanty waters in Nebraska, if invested in the development of power at strategic points on the three sizable rivers of Arkansas, would have provided electric energy sufficient to supply present and future industries in the state and enough to equip the cities of Memphis, Tenn., and St. Louis, Mo., with power and light.

But it is pointed out that Arkansas, like dozens of the interior states in the South and West, cannot profitably produce merchantable goods and wares in excess of those consumed by the people within the state. The outlets for her millions of lumber feet of pine, oak, and other timbers, for her coal and flour, and all other so-called finished products, are closed by an effective and unjust embargo which has existed or been maintained for years. Into the more favored freight zones of the East may go her raw cotton under a somewhat lighter penalty. Her hides and wool also may find a favored market in the mill cities of the North and East. But, as in Oklahoma, Kansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and many other states, a penalty is placed upon products finished and marketable without further processing.

* * *

Just now Arkansas is thoroughly aroused to the necessity of breaking down and equalizing this freight differential. The recent elevation of Joseph B. Eastman to the chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Commission gives the people here new hope that the efforts of Gov. Carl E. Bailey along this line will at last be successful. Six or seven years ago, when a President entirely sympathetic to and familiar with the majority of voters and Congressmen in the South took office, it was hoped that pressure would be brought to bear to correct the alleged abuses in transportation which had injured the South and favored what is referred to as the tariff-protected East.

But it seems there are just as many, and perhaps more voters who are employed in the mills and factories in the favored freight zone as on the plantations, in the forests and mines, and on the farms of the South and West. So the hoped-for relief from what is admittedly an unjust and unreasonable burden has not yet been realized.

* * *

Governor Bailey graphically illustrates and explains what, after all, is a problem easily understood. He shows, as cannot be gainsaid or denied, that parts of Michigan, Virginia, Indiana, and Kentucky, and all of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine, constitute what is known as the "Official Freight Rate Territory." In that territory the industrialists enjoy the lowest freight rates in the nation. He says the rates in the territory described as "official" are based upon the assumed or theoretical cost of hauling freight, and take no account of the actual or comparative cost of railroad operation. The fallacy of the assumption has, he says, been proved by the experience of years.

Besides the "most-favored" freight zone which includes the territory described above, four freight rate territories have been established by order or agreement. One of these is the Southern zone, which includes the states of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, and parts of Virginia, Kentucky and Louisiana. The relative freight level in this zone is 140 per cent of the Official Territory rate. There is what is known as the Western Trunk Line Territory, where the level is 147 per cent of the lowest rate, the Southwestern, where the level is 175 per cent of the "Official," and the Mountain Zone, where the level is 171 per cent.

Here we have definite and impassable interstate barriers. They remain to defeat any attempt to readjust and establish equality of opportunity in industry, and to hinder a return to national prosperity.

The Wide Horizon

Parade Without Pomp

By Adelaide Stedman

LONDON

On a very recent Sunday the men and women who have volunteered their services for the national defense held a parade. They were reviewed by the King and Queen and Queen Mary; and equally important, by thousands of their fellow citizens, who stood line after line, ten deep, through a long, showery afternoon.

It was an extraordinary parade in its utter disregard of the spectacular. There was a military band opposite the Royal reviewing stand, and there may have been bands stationed at various points along the route, but there were none attached to the various units; so that the watching crowds were enlivened by none of the sense of excitement which comes with marching music.

The entire absence of military display made of this march-past something unique and deeply impressive. Only a few of the units were even in complete uniform. The great majority of the men wore their work-day clothes, with numbers carrying raincoats over their arms. Their one unifying insignia was helmets. And in some curious way these "war bonnets" looked more purposeful and grim above the ordinary wool and tweed suits, to at least one observer, than they ever had when accompanying trim uniforms.

Each unit carried a plain white placard, announcing its county of origin, nothing else. There were few flags; no banners carrying sentiments.

The marching was orderly, but not inspiring in a military sense. These recruits were for the most part new. They had not yet acquired any snap or dash of precision movement. Service after service they just plodded by, ordinary men and women, not camouflaged or framed by so much as a deliberate spot of color.

* * *

Olive-drab tanks rolled by, anti-aircraft guns, searchlight equipment, ambulances, the mechanized services. In these the soldiers were in uniform, almost the same olive-drab as the paint.

A few small boys yelled at some of the motorized equipment, their thin voices only emphasizing the quiet of the crowds. Occasionally when a unit of older men marched by, medals on their sack coats, a brief cheer would break out. There was no continuous noise, no shouting, no excitement. The people just stood, hour after hour, and watched thousand after thousand of their fellow citizens with sympathetic eyes.

The whole picture stood out in vivid contrast to an Army Day parade, which I witnessed this spring in the United States, the only other great democracy where there is any question of volunteers.

This New York City parade of potential citizen-soldiers had been colorful and almost gay. There were bands and more bands and still more bands, each tricked out brilliantly if not magnificently, and many preceded by feminine drum majors in uniforms more suitable to comic opera than to any phase of military reality.

All the units carried flags—beauties. The street crowds were very vocal; jokes were bandied back and forth. The whole thing was conducted in holiday mood. Everybody had a very good time. It was not deliberately staged, military propaganda such as one might see in totalitarian countries. It was just a bright picture, almost as divorced from reality as a stage extravaganza.

* * *

One indignant woman spectator exclaimed, "If we must see army parades again everyone should wear mourning, and no music should be allowed but the funeral march! That would give them more idea of the reality of war than all this."

Extreme as this statement was, it did bring into focus the fact that these American marchers had not many memories of the hideous actuality of warfare. Quite obviously here was an attempt to maintain the illusion that war still had glamour. There would certainly be some basis for a claim that these young men were being lured toward military activity through the old fascination of military pomp and circumstance.

The British paraders, whether consciously or unconsciously, were freeing themselves from such a claim. There was no attempt to arouse patriotic fervor by any appeal to the eye or to the ear. These men and women remembered, and were not trying to close their eyes to that memory either. Rank after rank they seemed silently to be announcing that knowing war for exactly what it is, they still volunteered for service, and voluntarily put their necks under the yoke of national conscription.

To any nation which counts on England's faltering before the test of war, the sight of these marching men and women and their families and friends responding to no stimulus but one from within, should have its sobering influence. It was one more declaration that while England grimly realizes what she is doing—let there be no mistake—she is doing it.

Mars on the Air?

Mr. Orson Welles, be wary
Turn the dial if you dare.
Genius interplanetary,
Mars is going on the air!

That, at least, is now the hope
Of those who, wondering, watch the skies—
Wielders of the telescope,
Measurers of the world's outsize.

Mars, they say, is something less
Than forty million miles away.
That explains its ruddiness.
So, at least, the savants say.

Orson, we know well enough
This is insufficient reason.
Mars is really in a huff
Over you know what, last season.

JOHN D. BEAUFORT